

URBAN SPACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

P. O. Box 5391
Greensboro, N. C.
April 30, 1971

Mr. William H. Colonna, Jr.
Director of Regional Planning
Piedmont Triad Council of Governments
P. O. Box 8945
Greensboro, North Carolina 27410

Dear Mr. Colonna:

Transmitted herewith is our report on Population, Economy, and Land Use (Regional Development Guide: Phase I) for State Planning Region G.

In keeping with our agreement executed June 8, 1970, the basic information for our report has been publications concerning areas within the Region provided to us by your staff, other public agencies and private organizations. Early census returns and other recent information which could be obtained by us have been included for updating purposes. Thus, the number and completeness of publications used for this report and analysis of the data reflect mainly the depth of the COG library, the degree to which other agencies cooperated in supplying additional materials, the accuracy of information and the relevancy and comparability of all the publications utilized.

Economic constraints, unfortunately, limited the scope of Phase I which is basically a review and synthesis of available information. Additional field work and library research have not been part of this study. Recommendations can be credited to the authors.

Phase II of the Regional Development Guide will hopefully be able to include much more in-depth field work and library research, so as to provide a more complete study of land use, population and economy of the Piedmont Triad Region.

Sincerely,



D. Gordon Bennett
(for Urban Space Research Associates)
Attachment

POPULATION, ECONOMY, AND LAND USE STUDY
Regional Development Guide: Phase I

Prepared for the
Piedmont Triad Council of Governments
and Edited by the Piedmont Triad Council of Governments Staff
May, 1971

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of Section 701 of the Housing Act
of 1954, as amended.

URBAN SPACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATES
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PREFACE

The Piedmont Triad Council of Governments approved in its 1970-1971 program of work the preparation of the Regional Development Guide: Phase I. The intent of this report is to compile, synthesize and analyze available data on population, economy and land use for the Piedmont Triad Multi-County Planning Region G.

The Phase I report will provide a base or frame of reference for the evolution of a Development Guide for the Region which consists of eleven counties - Alamance, Caswell, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin. For the orientation of the reader a general statistical profile of the Piedmont Triad Region is shown in Illustration 2.

Chapter I is a regional summary of population, economic and land use characteristics. This preliminary analysis is directed toward their significance in regional growth and development. Recommendations for future development are presented as a guide for future study, planning and action.

The three remaining chapters contain detailed county-by-county analyses of population (Chapter 2), economy (Chapter 3), and land use (Chapter 4). Included throughout the report are indications of future population (to 2020) economic prospects, land use trends, and growth-decline prospects.

A parallel activity during 1970-71 was the preparation of a regional base map series and a series of regional information maps. The following maps were prepared and are available in the offices of the Piedmont Triad Council of Governments.

Regional Base Map Series

1" = 2 Miles Base Map

1" = 4 Miles Base Map

8 1/2"X 11" Base Map

Regional Information Map Series - All at 1" = 2 Miles

Land Use

Drainage Basins

Stream Classification Standards

Population Distribution

Educational Facilities

Transportation Facilities

Highway Classification

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Density. Density is the number of persons per square mile within a certain defined area.

Dependency Ratio. The dependency ratio compares the proportion of the population in the nonproductive ages with those of working age.

N. C. Department of Conservation and Development. In 1969, part of this department became the new Department of Local Affairs.

Nonwhite. All persons not classified as white are termed nonwhite.

Pro-natalist. Pro-natalist refers to an attitude favoring the procreation of many children.

Rural farm. The farm population includes persons living in rural territory on places of ten or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more in the previous year, or on places of less than ten acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more in the previous year.

Rural (non-urban). The population not classified as urban.

Urban (urban place). According to the definition adopted for use in the 1970 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. An urbanized area generally contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more and includes that portion of the surrounding territory, whether incorporated or unincorporated, which meets specific criteria relating to population density.

U. Signifies an unincorporated place. The Bureau of the Census has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without a certain defined area.

Work Force. The work force includes all persons employed in the area.

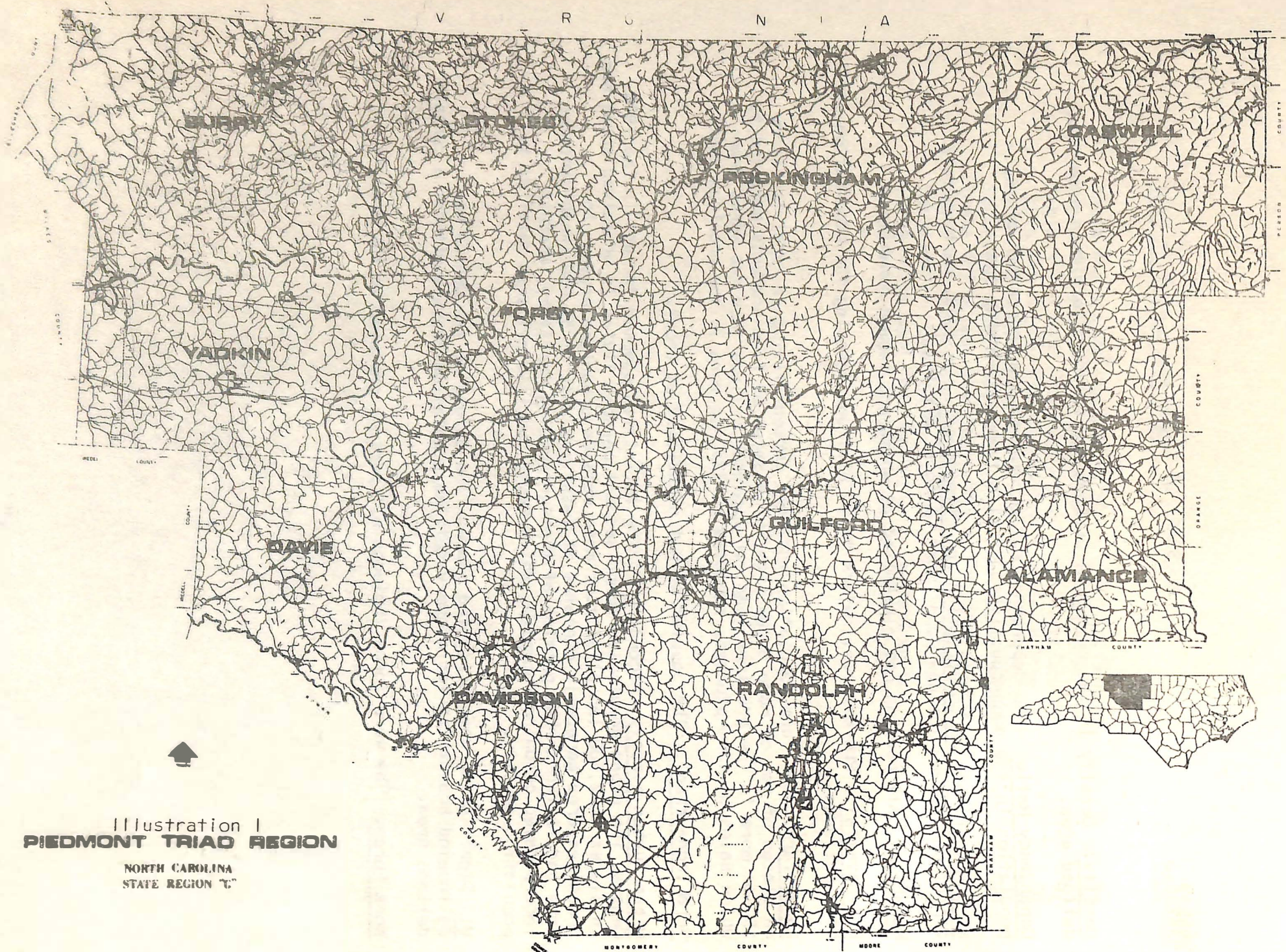


Illustration I
PIEDMONT TRIAD REGION

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE REGION "C"

REGIONAL SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

North Carolina

North Carolina is one of the more unique areas in the urban United States. The State contained more than five million people in 1970, with about 45.0 percent of these people living in urban areas. In 1970, North Carolina contained four cities with more than 100,000 people, and twenty-four cities with more than 10,000 people; yet, only one of these cities contained more than 200,000 people. The State's uniqueness, then, is derived from her small and medium-sized cities.

North Carolina had a late start in the industrial revolution. At the turn of the century, the New England cotton textile mills commenced a southward migration in search of low-cost, trainable labor; however, it was not until 1925 that the Southern Piedmont topped New England in cotton textile production. Textile production brought dovetail industries such as textile machinery to the State. This became the foundation of the State's nationally oriented, manufacturing economic base. In addition to textile industries, furniture and tobacco manufacturing were lured to North Carolina by the availability of raw materials. More recently the economic base of the State has diversified to include most major manufacturing processes. The State's delay in joining the industrial revolution accounts for North Carolina's late start in urbanization.

The State is well below the national average in ratio of people living in urban areas. This low urbanization ratio is evident even in the Piedmont Triad Region (State Multi-County Region G), the most urban of the seventeen planning regions as designated for North Carolina by the Executive Order of Governor Robert Scott, May 7, 1970.

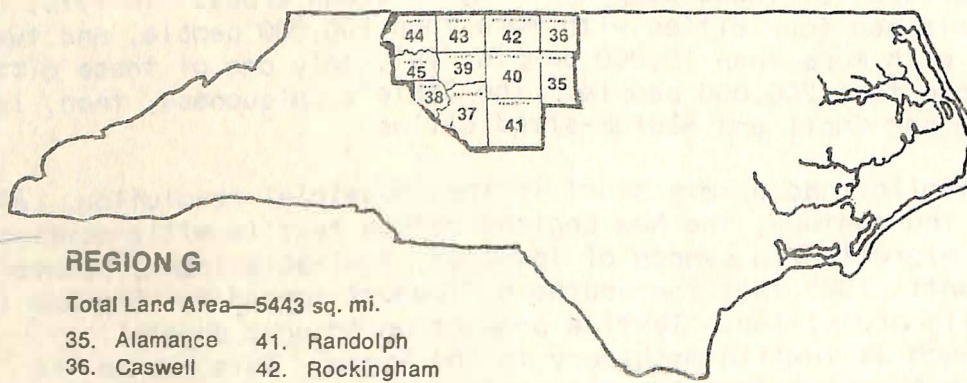
Region G

Region G is located in the area of North Carolina known as the Piedmont Crescent and is comprised of eleven counties (Alamance, Caswell, Davie, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin). The Region is both highly urban and highly rural in character.

Region G was 45.3 percent urban in 1950; in 1960, it was 52.0 percent urban, even though four of its eleven counties were entirely rural; in 1970 it was 53.4 percent urban. Obviously, from the standpoint

of degree of urbanization, Region G is not homogenous enough to be termed an urban region, for great disparity exists in this regard. Planning for the Region must necessarily consider this pattern of growth. The urban and rural segments of the Region have potential to complement each other and regional plans should consider their values and liabilities.

Illustration 2 - STATISTICAL PROFILE - REGION G



REGION G

Total Land Area—5443 sq. mi.

35. Alamance	41. Randolph
36. Caswell	42. Rockingham
37. Davidson	43. Stokes
38. Davie	44. Surry
39. Forsyth	45. Yadkin
40. Guilford	

POPULATION DENSITY (Per Sq. Mi.)

1960	158.4
1970	180.3

URBAN-RURAL POPULATION

1970

Urban	53.4 %
Rural	46.6 %

POPULATION

1960 Population	862,204
1970 Population	981,393
% Change	+13.8

INCOME

Per Capita Income	
(In current dollars)	
1962	\$2065
1965	\$2390
1968	\$3081

EMPLOYMENT-LABOR FORCE

	1962	1966	1969
Total Employment	384,695	428,099	474,471
Manufacturing	160,341	181,813	199,512
Nonmanufacturing	120,679	145,096	169,793
Public Administration	26,336	32,990	40,408
Agricultural	34,635	25,689	21,597
Other	42,704	42,511	43,161
Rate of Unemployment	4.6	2.6	2.3
Percent of High Schools Grads.			
entering Labor Force	45.7	37.6	37.1

Source: North Carolina Multi-County Planning Regions, Department of Administration, State Planning Division, Raleigh, N. C. July, 1971.

POPULATION

1950-1960

In 1960, North Carolina had a population of over 4,500,000. Nearly one-fifth of the State's population was located in Region G. In 1960 the population of the Region was 862,204.

Between 1950 and 1960, the population of Region G increased by 150,392 or 21.1 percent. The only county in the Region to have a decline in population in the 1950-1960 decade was Caswell County. This county lost 958 people. Very small gains occurred in Yadkin and Stokes Counties, whereas large gains were made in Guilford and Forsyth. The three most populous counties (Guilford, Forsyth, and Alamance) had the three highest percentage increases. The least populous county (Davie) however, had a substantial percentage gain (8.5 percent), ranking sixth among the eleven counties.

Table 1-1 - POPULATION AND POPULATION CHANGE, 1950, 1960, 1970

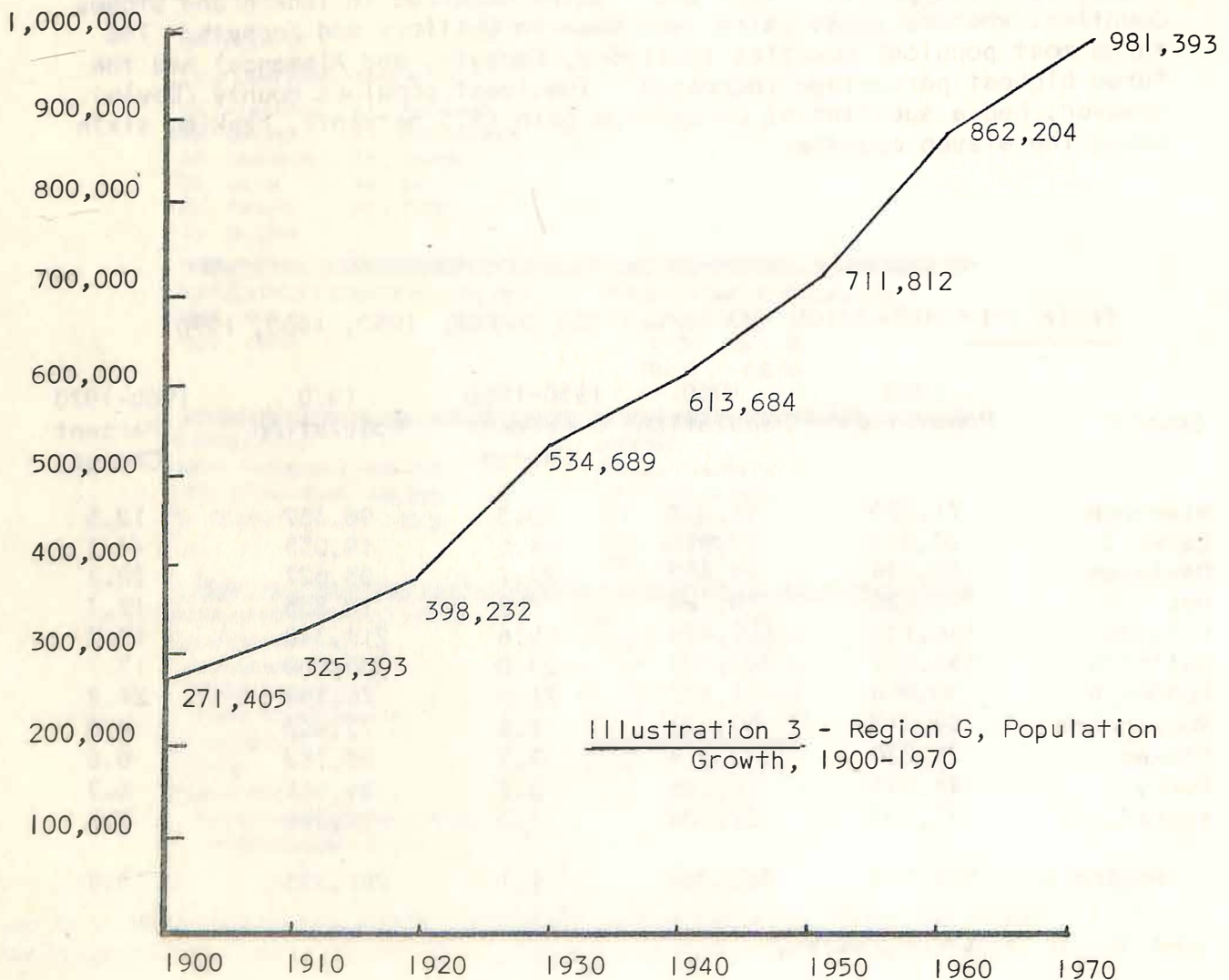
County	1950 Population	1960 Population	1950-1960 Percent Change	1970 Population	1960-1970 Percent Change
Alamance	71,220	85,674	20.3	96,362	12.5
Caswell	20,870	19,912	-4.6	19,055	-4.3
Davidson	62,244	79,493	27.7	95,627	20.3
Davie	15,420	16,728	8.5	18,855	12.7
Forsyth	146,135	189,428	29.6	214,348	13.2
Guilford	191,057	246,520	29.0	288,590	17.1
Randolph	50,804	61,497	21.0	76,358	24.2
Rockingham	64,816	69,629	7.4	72,402	4.0
Stokes	21,520	22,314	3.7	23,782	6.6
Surry	45,593	48,205	5.7	51,415	6.7
Yadkin	22,133	22,804	3.0	24,599	7.8
Region G	711,812	862,204	21.1	981,393	13.8

source: U. S. Census Bureau

1960-1970

By 1970, the population of Region G had reached 981,393. This represented an increase of 119,189 people, or 13.8 percent from 1960 to 1970. It can be seen that the numerical gain and growth rate of the 1960's was considerably less than those of the 1950's. Some of the Region's counties, however, accelerated their rate of increase. These included Davie, Randolph, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin Counties. In addition to Caswell which continued to be the only county to decline in population in the Region, these are the least urban counties in the Region. The most urban counties (Alamance, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, Rockingham) had a decline in their rates of growth. Nevertheless, the greatest percentage gains were in these counties, excluding Rockingham, and in Randolph and Davie Counties. Randolph County had the greatest rate of growth during the decade.

In short the population growth rate in Region G (as well as the State and Nation) slowed during the 1960's.



Urban and Rural

During the 1960's, the urban population grew much more rapidly in Region G than did the rural. The urban inhabitants increased by 76,342, or 17.1 percent. The largest urban gain was made in Surry County. Four counties (Caswell, Davie, Stokes, and Yadkin) remained non-urban. Davidson and Forsyth Counties decreased in ratio of urban population to total population during the 1960-1970 period even though they increased in urban population. Alamance and Guilford Counties recorded only minor increases by this urbanization population ratio. This is attributable to a heavy suburbanization trend in these counties.

Table 1-2 URBAN POPULATION, 1960 and 1970

County	1960 Population	1960 Percent Urban	1970 Population	1970 Percent Urban	1960-1970 Percent Increase Urban
Alamance	43,865	51.2	50,497	52.4	15.1
Caswell	*	*	*	*	*
Davidson	31,283	39.4	35,450	37.1	13.2
Davie	*	*	2,529	13.4	N/A
Forsyth	131,118	69.2	147,399	68.8	12.8
Guilford	187,552	76.1	220,127	76.3	17.2
Randolph	15,579	25.3	23,060	30.2	4.8
Rockingham	28,641	41.1	32,382	44.7	13.7
Stokes	*	*	*	*	*
Surry	9,923	20.6	12,859	25.0	29.3
Yadkin	*	*	*	*	*
Region G	447,961	52.0	524,303	53.4	17.1

*No urban population, as defined by U. S. Census (See Glossary of Terms)

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

Rural Farm and Nonfarm

The division of the rural population into farm and nonfarm shows more precisely the movement away from a rural farm economy toward a rural nonfarm or suburban orientation. Although the rural population increased in nine of the eleven counties, and in Region G as a whole, the number of rural farm persons declined in every county in the Region, while the rural nonfarm residents grew. In the 1950's Region G lost 63,322 rural farm people, or 37.5 percent, while gaining 87,972 rural nonfarm persons, or 39.9 percent. Three counties (Davidson, Davie, Forsyth) lost more than one-half of their rural farm residents. Six counties (Caswell, Davidson, Davie, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin) increased their rural nonfarm inhabitants by more than one-half.

These gains and losses mainly reflect the changing economic status of the people living in these counties in 1950 and 1960. In other words, they changed from farming to some other type of occupation as their main way of earning a living. These changes indicate the evolving urbanization of much of the Region. (Census information for 1970 concerning rural farm and rural nonfarm residents was not available at the time of publication.)

White and Nonwhite

The nonwhite population in Region G grew more slowly than the white population between 1950 and 1960. Thus, the proportion of nonwhites decreased slightly. Only one county, Davie, had a decline in nonwhites during this period, and only Caswell County showed an absolute loss of whites. The nonwhite population increased its proportion in Caswell, Davidson, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes, and Surry Counties. Both Guilford and Davidson Counties had nonwhite gains exceeding one-third of the 1950 figure. Forsyth was the only county to increase its white population by more than one-third.

In 1960, the nonwhite proportion of the total population in Region G was 18.4 percent. The county with the highest percentage of nonwhites was Caswell with 48.0 percent. No other county had as much as one-fourth of its people classified as nonwhite. Surry and Yadkin had nonwhite proportions of between five and six percent.

The nonwhite proportion of the population in Region G declined slightly between 1960 and 1970 to 18.2 percent. The largest relative nonwhite gain was in Guilford County, where the percentage increased from 20.9 percent to 22.6 percent. The greatest relative nonwhite loss was in Forsyth County, where the percentage dropped from 24.2

Table 1-3 PERCENT WHITE AND NONWHITE, 1960 and 1970

County	1960		1970	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Alamance	82.7	17.3	82.1	17.9
Caswell	52.0	48.0	52.3	47.7
Davidson	89.1	10.9	90.0	10.0
Davie	87.6	12.4	88.2	11.8
Forsyth	75.8	24.2	77.5	22.5
Guilford	79.1	20.9	77.4	22.6
Randolph	91.7	8.3	92.6	7.4
Rockingham	78.9	21.1	79.3	20.7
Stokes	89.8	10.2	90.7	9.3
Surry	94.2	5.8	94.6	5.4
Yadkin	95.0	5.0	94.9	5.1
Region G	81.6	18.4	81.8	18.2

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

percent to 22.5 percent. Obviously, little change took place in the Region or any of its counties in the proportion of nonwhites.

Age Composition

The age composition of Region G, in 1960, reflects, to a certain extent, various demographic and economic aspects of the area. Caswell, the only county having a decline in population between 1950 and 1960, had the lowest percentage of its people in the working age group (18-64). Moreover, Caswell had the highest percentage of its residents under 18 years of age of any county. Greater proportional requirements were, therefore, made on schools and other facilities for young people in this county than in the others. Three of the four nonurban counties (Davie, Stokes, and Yadkin) had the greatest proportion of persons over 64 years of age. Again, high dependency ratios increase the difficulty of such counties providing public services to all its people through taxes.

The two most industrialized and most rapidly growing counties, Forsyth and Guilford, had the highest proportion in the working age group, the lowest in the elderly category, and among the lowest in the youth group. This situation gives these two counties additional abilities to provide for public service needs of their residents.

Table 1-4 AGE COMPOSITION BY PERCENT, 1960 and 1970

County	Under 18		18-64		Over 64	
	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
Alamance	37.3	33.5	56.3	58.5	6.4	8.0
Caswell	44.1	38.0	48.9	53.3	7.0	9.0
Davidson	38.0	34.8	55.6	57.6	6.3	7.6
Davie	36.3	33.5	54.7	56.5	9.0	10.0
Forsyth	36.3	34.0	57.6	58.1	6.2	7.9
Guilford	36.5	34.0	57.4	58.4	6.1	7.7
Randolph	37.3	33.8	55.9	58.2	6.9	8.0
Rockingham	37.4	34.2	55.4	55.0	7.1	9.8
Stokes	38.0	34.0	53.9	56.0	8.1	10.0
Surry	37.3	32.0	54.8	57.4	7.9	10.6
Yadkin	35.7	31.3	56.0	58.6	8.3	10.1
Region G	37.0	33.3	56.4	57.9	6.6	8.1

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

Table 1-5

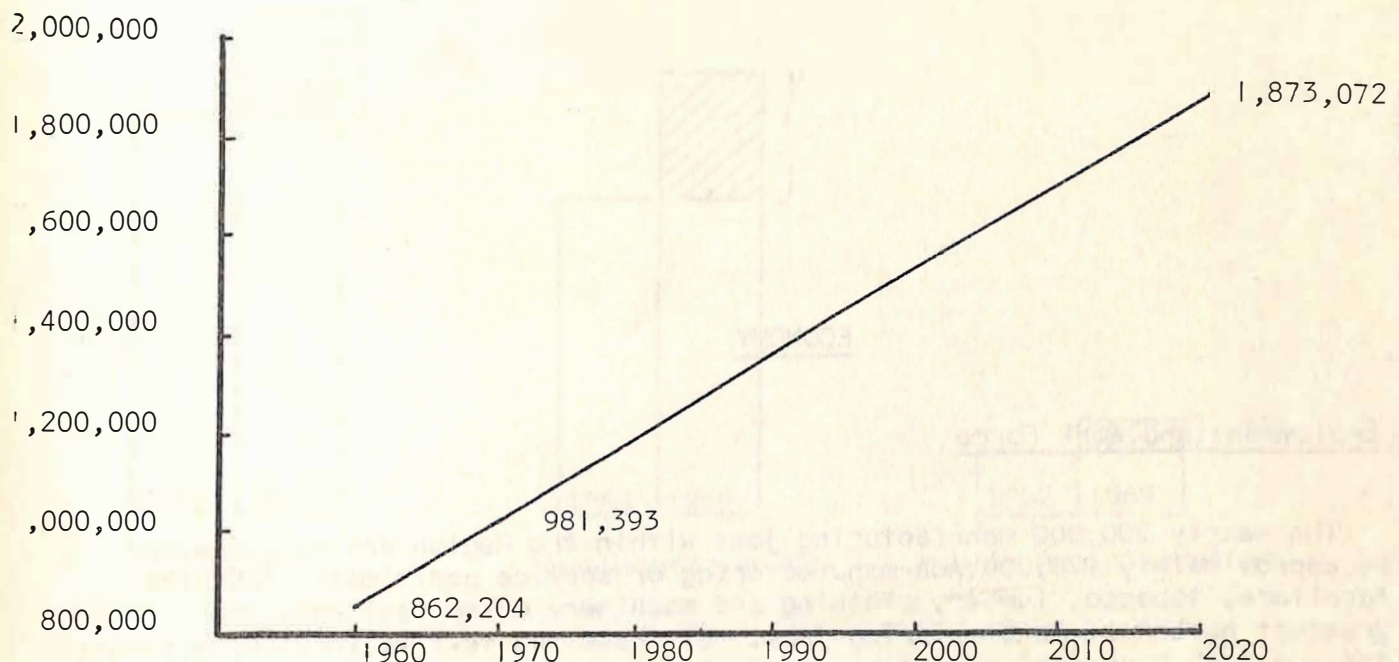
County	AGE COMPOSITION BY COUNTY					
	Total Pop.* Under 18	Percent Under 18	1960 Total Pop. 18-64	Percent 18-64	Total Pop. Over 64	Percent Over 64
Alamance	31,958	37.3	48,205	56.3	5,511	6.4
Caswell	8,784	44.1	9,739	48.9	1,389	7.0
Davidson	30,241	38.0	44,205	55.6	5,047	6.3
Davie	6,080	36.3	9,146	54.7	1,502	9.0
Forsyth	68,741	36.3	109,036	57.6	11,651	6.2
Guilford	89,886	36.5	141,607	57.4	15,027	6.1
Randolph	22,924	37.3	34,348	55.9	4,225	6.9
Rockingham	26,050	37.4	38,603	55.4	4,976	7.1
Stokes	8,486	38.0	12,020	53.9	1,808	8.1
Surry	17,989	37.3	26,423	54.8	3,793	7.9
Yadkin	8,143	35.7	12,775	56.0	1,886	8.3
Region G	319,282	37.0	486,107	56.4	56,815	6.6

County	AGE COMPOSITION BY COUNTY					
	Total Pop. Under 18	1970 Percent	1970 Total Pop. 18-64	Percent 18-64	Total Pop. Over 64	Percent Over 64
Alamance	32,323	33.5	56,391	58.5	7,648	8.0
Caswell	7,193	38.0	10,139	53.3	1,723	9.0
Davidson	33,218	34.8	55,140	57.6	7,269	7.6
Davie	6,312	33.5	10,660	56.5	1,883	10.0
Forsyth	72,657	34.0	124,666	58.1	17,025	7.9
Guilford	97,667	34.0	168,571	58.4	22,352	7.7
Randolph	25,870	33.8	44,468	58.2	6,020	8.0
Rockingham	24,624	34.2	41,046	55.0	6,732	9.8
Stokes	8,074	34.0	13,445	56.0	2,263	10.0
Surry	16,995	32.0	29,559	57.4	4,861	10.6
Yadkin	7,803	31.3	14,303	58.6	2,493	10.1
Region G	332,736	33.3	568,388	57.9	80,269	8.1

*Population

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

Illustration 4 - PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH 1960 - 2020



Future Population Trends

Although Region G contains a large concentration of persons, some of the counties are not heavily populated. The range in the number of inhabitants in the various counties in 1970 was from 18,855 in Davie, to 288,590 in Guilford. The numerical population disparity among the counties of the Piedmont Triad Region would be much larger by 2020 if the growth rates of the 1960's continue. Theoretically, by 2020 the county populations would range from 15,298 persons in Caswell County to 635,428 in Guilford County.

If the rate of growth of the last decade were to continue in Region G, the population would reach 1,116,825 by 1980; 1,270,947 by 1990; 1,446,338 by 2000; and 1,873,072 by 2020. Thus, by 2020, the population of Region G would be nearly twice that of the present. Whether or not these figures are reached will depend upon both the change in the birth rate, which is declining, and governmental policy and planning for population growth.

Population density increased in all but one county (Caswell) during the 1960's. Again if the rate of growth of the 1960-70 period were to continue population densities would reach 205 persons per square mile by 1980; 233 by 1990, 265 by 2000 and 344 by 2020.

Changes in the spatial distribution of population within the Region will depend largely on the ability of regional and local planning agencies to design and promote planned population growth throughout the Region. Changes in racial and age composition will probably not be great.

ECONOMY

Employment and Work Force

The nearly 200,000 manufacturing jobs within the Region are supplemented by approximately 170,000 non-manufacturing or service positions. Textiles, furniture, tobacco, lumber, clothing and machinery offer residents the greatest number of manufacturing jobs. Of these the textile industry accounts for about 45.0 percent of all manufacturing employment in the Region.

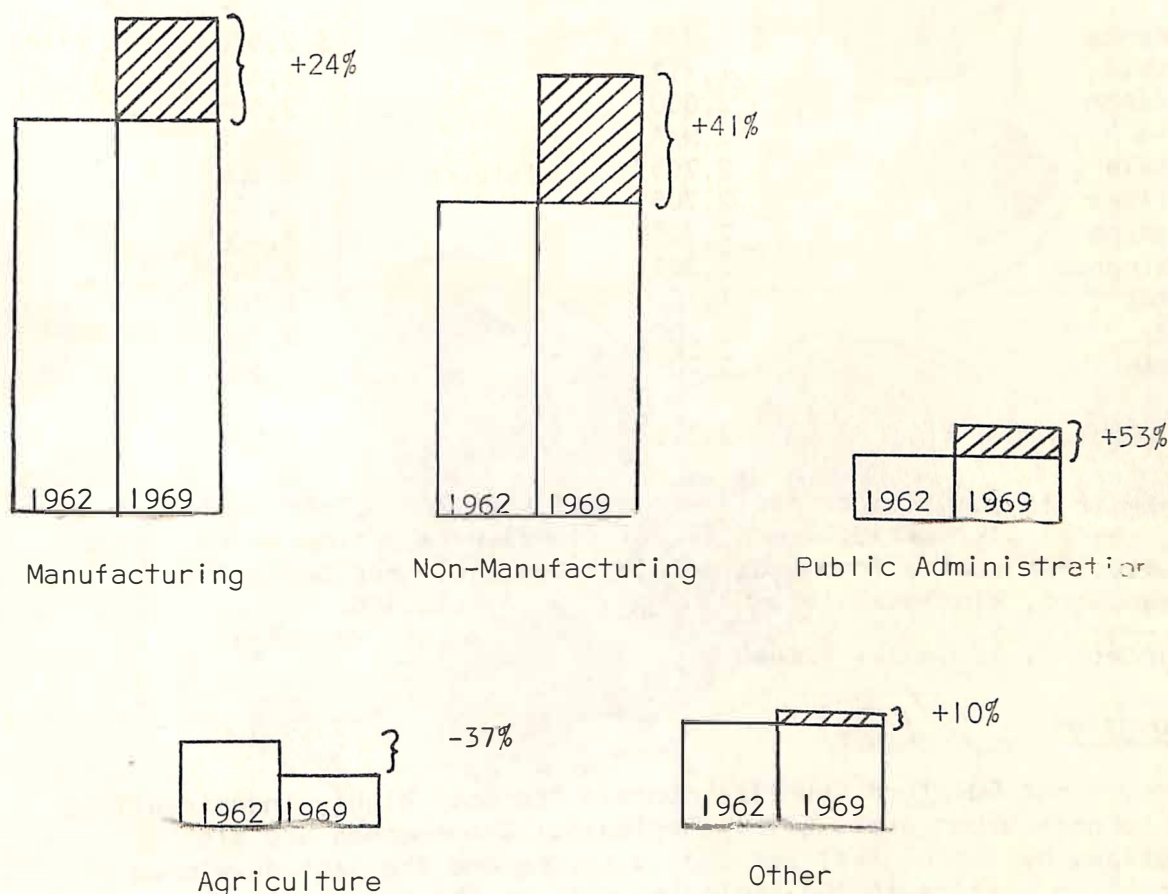
From 1962 to 1969, the work force for the Region increased by 23.0 percent to 474,471 workers in 1969. In Stokes and Yadkin Counties the work force declined in number; in Caswell County the work force remained stationary; and growth occurred in the other counties during the 1962-1969 period. Work force growth was largest in Forsyth, Guilford, Davidson, and Randolph Counties.

The percentage of high school graduates entering the work force declined steadily from 45.7 percent in 1962 to 37.1 percent in 1969. More and more high school graduates in the Region are entering state universities, private and community colleges, and technical institutes within Region G resulting in an upgrading of the Region's work force.

Employment Composition

The composition of employment in Region G has changed significantly since 1962. Employment in manufacturing increases by 24.0 percent from 160,341 workers in 1962 to 199,512 in 1969. Non-manufacturing employment, on the other hand, increased by 41.0 percent from 120,679 workers in 1962 to 169,793 in 1969. The largest percent increase in employment occurred in public administration which increased by 53.0 percent from 26,336 workers in 1962 to 40,408 in 1969.

Illustration 5 - EMPLOYMENT COMPOSITION, 1962 to 1969



Employment in the agricultural sector has experienced a sharp decline in Region G since 1962, just as it has for the United States as a whole. From 1962-1969, agricultural employment fell by 37.0 percent from 33,160 workers in 1962 to 21,597 in 1969. Although agriculture and agricultural products are still important within the eleven counties of the Region, agricultural employment declines in importance every year as manufacturing employment increases, even in the rural-oriented counties.

Income Levels

Income levels differ throughout Region G, depending primarily upon the degree of industrialization and urbanization within each county area. For the region as a whole, per capita income averaged \$2,390 in 1966. In 1968, per capita income was slightly higher than the average figure (\$3,081) in Rockingham, Surry, Alamance, and Randolph Counties, substantially higher in Guilford and Forsyth Counties, and lower in the remaining counties. The lowest per capita figure in 1968 was \$1,301, which occurred in Stokes County.

Table 1-6 PER CAPITA INCOME , 1965 and 1968

County	1965 Per Capita Income	1968 Per Capita Income
Alamance	\$ 2,231	\$ 2,970
Caswell	1,117	1,476
Davidson	2,000	2,589
Davie ^a	N/A	N/A
Forsyth	2,705 ^b	3,406 ^b
Guilford	2,705 ^b	3,406 ^b
Randolph	2,705 ^b	3,406 ^b
Rockingham	2,201	2,849
Stokes	1,160	1,301
Surry	2,200	2,760
Yadkin	2,705 ^b	3,406 ^b
Region G	2,390	3,081

^a In order to compute per capita income for Region G, per capita figures of \$1,140 (1965) and \$1,387 (1968) were estimated for Davie County. Per capita income data is not available for Davie.

^b Greensboro, Winston-Salem, High Point SMSA: \$3.406.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

Urban Counties

Forsyth and Guilford Counties contain the most highly industrialized and the largest urban areas within Region G. These areas are also characterized by the highest per capita income and the best developed transportation systems in the Region as well as the rest of the State. Manufacturing industry in the Forsyth-Guilford County Area is relatively more diversified than surrounding counties and the service industries of these two counties involve a larger proportion of total employment. Adjacent economically developed urban counties (Alamance, Davidson, Randolph, and Rockingham) are heavily dependent upon this Area for such services as goods transport, financing, and insurance. Their manufacturing activities tend to be concentrated in textiles, furniture, and hosiery - apparel. As a result, per capita income is not as high as that in Guilford and Forsyth Counties.

Rural Counties

The relatively less developed counties (Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, and Caswell) are also linked to the Guilford-Forsyth Area through employment as well as the supply of goods and services. Many workers commute to Guilford and Forsyth Counties for work each day. The main sectors of employment within these less developed counties are agriculture, agricultural products and some textile and apparel manufacturing. Surry County is an exception to this in that it has a mining industry. As a result of this economic structure, per capita incomes are lower in these counties than in those which are more urbanized and industrialized. The work force is growing relatively more slowly or not at all and transportation links with more developed areas (with the exception of Davie County) are quite weak.

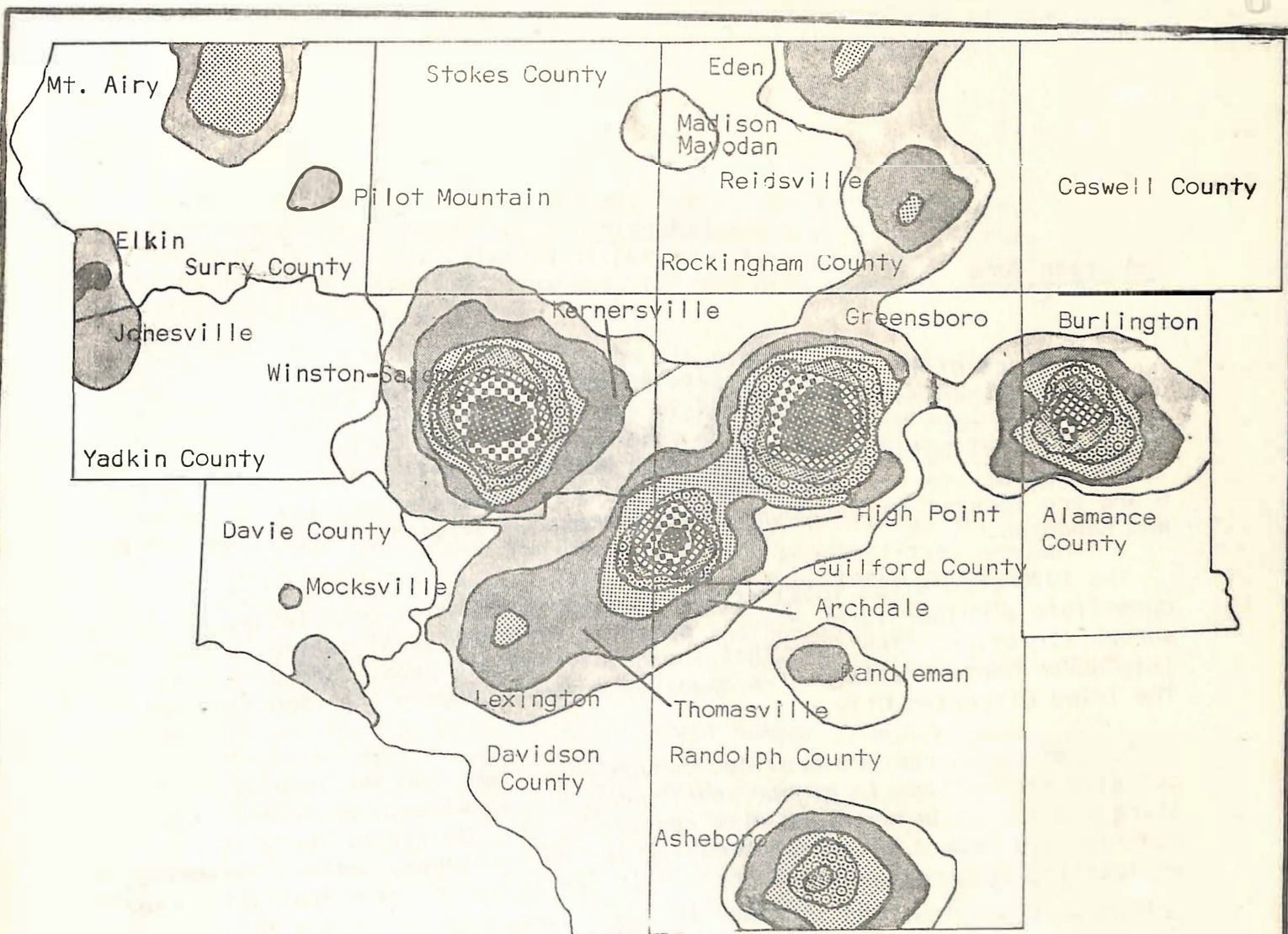
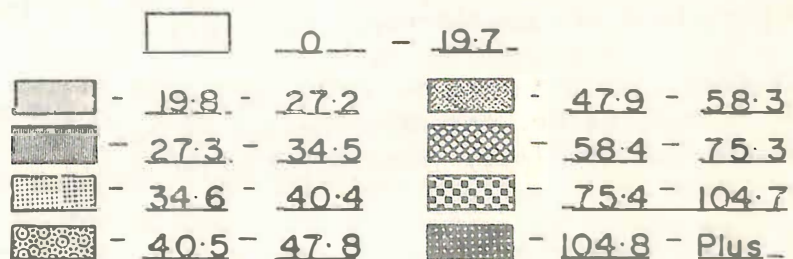


Illustration 6 - Region G
POPULATION DENSITY-1960
 Persons Per Square Mile



LAND USE

The Urban Core

The heart of the Piedmont Triad is called "The Triad Dispersed City". The term "dispersed city" is used to identify a group of urban centers in proximity to each other, although separated by tracts of non-urban land. Asheboro, Burlington, Greensboro, High Point, Lexington, Thomasville, and Winston-Salem are the urban nodes comprising the dispersed city of Region G and are located in the Counties of Alamance, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, and Randolph.

The 1970 population total of 771,285 within the five counties would constitute a rather large city if combined into the usual central city-suburb structure. The fact that the nearly 800,000 people are dispersed into seven centers within five counties does not negate the importance of the Triad Dispersed City.

Each of these centers provides convenience items for the locale, but also specializes in higher level goods and services. Because of the average distance between the city centers is only 26 miles, there is a considerable amount of cross-commuting for recreational, social, marketing, wholesaling and employment purposes. It can be anticipated that this interaction will continue and increase in the future.

The general land use pattern of the Region's urban core is one of clustered areas of urban growth with predominately residential land ringing each major city. Strip development of the land follows transport arteries and joins the clustered areas to the scattered spots of residential land use beyond these two features.

Many manufacturing plants in the Triad Dispersed City are not located within city boundaries. Rather many are located on the urban periphery and beyond city limits, especially those built after World War II.

As is the case with manufacturing plants, the people of the Triad Dispersed City are not predominately localized in cities. Some 53.4 percent of the population of the Region lives in urbanized areas (defined by the United States Census as any incorporated village, town or city of 2,500 or more inhabitants). The largest urban and industrial centers

in the Region are located in Guilford and Forsyth Counties (the Cities of Greensboro, High Point, and Winston-Salem). The remainder of the population (46.6 percent) lives in the portion of the Region called the rural frame.

The Rural Frame

Caswell, Davie, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin Counties constitute the "rural frame" of the Piedmont Triad Region. If the "urban core" is properly called a dispersed city, the "rural frame" might be termed a dispersed townscape, for the area contains nothing properly classified as a "City".

Population is spread thinly over the six county area, and low densities and few agglomerations characterize the rural frame. A handful of villages and towns break the expanse of countryside, each with its shopping and industrial clusters. The large amount of land devoted to agricultural purposes is conspicuous.

Potential immigrants to the Region can already be offered the best of both rural and urban environments. Many possibilities abound in the rural frame for wide varieties of land use patterns and life styles. Though urban land development is more limited, the urban nodes nearby offer urban goods and services and numerous other amenities to the Region's citizens. These two very different rural areas have great potential to complement each other.

Textiles and tobacco provide the greatest number of manufacturing jobs in the rural frame. Expanded manufacturing industry can benefit the Region's rural areas. The economic benefits from such industrialization would be higher salaries and wages, an increased labor force and a stronger tax base. Most industry can be safely solicited within the realm of planned industrial growth, but potential large water using or air or land polluting immigrants should not be welcome immigrants to the rural areas.

Transportation

The transportation system which links Region G with the rest of the State and with the Nation is best developed within the Counties of Forsyth, Guilford, Davidson, Davie, and Alamance. Interstate highway systems link the Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem industrial area with Raleigh and Durham to the east and Charlotte to the southwest. Highways also link the Region with industrial centers to the north in Virginia. There are rail systems to transport goods from Guilford and Forsyth Counties to all points, north, south, east, and west. Randolph, Davidson, Alamance, and Rockingham Counties have benefited from this transport system. Their major urban and industrial centers are located along these highway and rail lines. The most underdeveloped counties in an urban and industrial sense

are also those least served by highways and railways. These are Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, and Caswell counties.

Recreation and Open-Space

Region G contains 91,000 acres of recreational and open-space land as well as 981,393 people. The ratio of ninety-two and three quarters acres per thousand people as compared with the ratio of ten acres per thousand persons recommended by the National Recreation Commission and by the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation indicates the potential development of open-space - recreation areas throughout the entire Region.

A potential source of revenue for the rural frame is tourism from the urban core. Recreational facilities within the dispersed city area must, of necessity, be smaller and more intensively developed. The rural frame, however, can devote large areas of land to recreation and, therefore, offer a wider variety of and more elaborate facilities.

Table 1-7 LAND USE SUMMARY ^a - URBAN AND RURAL, 1970

	Urban ^b		Rural	
	Acres ^c	Percent	Acres ^c	Percent
Alamance	42.7	15.5	233.3	84.5
Caswell	6.0	2.5	271.7	97.5
Davidson	43.6	12.5	304.3	87.5
Davie	15.8	9.7	152.3	90.3
Forsyth	62.0	22.6	208.2	77.4
Guilford	81.0	19.8	333.3	80.2
Randolph	59.8	9.6	451.8	90.4
Rockingham	11.4 ^d	3.4 ^d	353.9	96.6
Stokes	20.2	6.0	273.1	94.0
Surry	43.7	12.3	299.4	87.7
Yadkin	17.3	8.4	196.0	91.6
Region G	403.5	11.7	3,067.3	88.3

^aScott, Robert W., et. al., Profile: North Carolina Counties, N. C. Dept. of Administration, Budget Division, Raleigh, N. C. August, 1970.

^bNot as defined by U. S. Census

^cThousands of Acres

^dThis figure appears to be low.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Availability of jobs, a good balance of urban and rural areas and a conservative population growth rate would seem to be an optimum combination, and regional planning efforts need to be made so that the Region and its individual counties can benefit from the best attributes of these three aspects. Although more detailed studies and proposals will need to be made, certain general recommendations for planning can be considered for further action. These include the following:

- (1) Population growth and distribution planning should be channeled to emphasize planned settlement and growth.
- (2) Population growth planning should encourage concentrations of population to allow for the feasible provision of well designed housing and public service facilities (without overcrowding).
- (3) An overall conservative population and industrial growth policy should be adopted for the Region as a whole, so as to avoid the problems associated with rapid growth high density areas.
- (4) Industrial search activities should be undertaken in concert with the population program stated above, so that emphasis can be placed on attracting high-wage industries to the Region.
- (5) Environmental impact studies should be conducted for each industry desiring to locate in the Region so acceptance decisions can be made which will maintain the relatively unspoiled environment of the Region.
- (6) An industrial search guide should be prepared as an aid to the solicitation of industry to the urban core and rural frame. The guide should (a) indicate the industrial growth plan for the Region, (b) offer location suggestions, and, (c) present a list of potential industrial candidates for immigration solicitation.

- (7) Transportation facilities should be studied and improved not only to solicit desired industry, but to provide faster and more efficient transportation between different areas of the Region.
- (8) Studies and resulting zoning and acquisitions should be made for amassing large and small sections of land in urban and rural areas for recreational and non-developmental uses so as to provide breaks in the higher density areas of the Region and to provide the public with leisure time activities and esthetic benefits.
- (9) Location, access, and functional development of present recreational and open space areas need to be further studied.
- (10) Investigations should be carried out regarding the feasibility of constructing totally or partially contained new communities within the Region (such as the Rock Creek Community now being considered for Guilford County) since the satellite city type growth alternative offers possibilities for the future use of land in the Region.
- (11) Public services and facilities should be planned and offered if planned and anticipated growth is to be feasibly serviced. Water and sewer facilities, solid waste disposal, health services, law enforcement, fire protection, parks and recreation facilities, transportation systems, communication services and development controls must be studied, recommendations made and action plans implemented. Obviously, most of this work must be performed at the local level, and local studies must be developed and implemented within the framework of regional policies.
- (12) It is recommended that Phase II begin as soon as possible. Preparation of this phase should take these essential factors into consideration: (a) land use, (b) population distribution, (c) transportation and communication facilities, (d) recreation and open space, (e) educational facilities, (f) public water and sewer facilities, (g) drainage characteristics, (h) power availability, and (i) industrial performance standards. Since much of this information is either already available or currently being developed, Phase II can commence immediately.

Future Action

Several other recommendations are likely to be forthcoming from local and regional governmental policy and planning officials as a result of their consideration of this report and other reports being prepared for the Region. These recommendations will be utilized in the Regional Development Guide to be prepared during 1971-72. The Guide will entail the establishment of regional goals and objectives, an analysis of principal determinants of regional growth, the development of a conceptual framework for the Region to the year 2000, and the recommendation of an action program for implementation in 5 and 10 year target intervals.

POPULATION

ALAMANCE COUNTY*

The population of Alamance County in 1960 was 85,674, representing a gain of 14,454 persons, or 20.3 per cent, since 1950. (See Table 2-1 for detailed information). Since the net migration was an addition of only 178 people, nearly all the growth resulted from natural increase.

Almost the entire increase was in urban places, with over three-fourths taking place in Burlington and Graham. The portion of the people in places classified as urban in 1960 was 51.2 per cent. The population was becoming increasingly concentrated in an east-west corridor through the center of the County.

In 1960, 17.3 per cent of the residents were nonwhite. This was lower than the 18.5 per cent figure for 1950 and reflected a more rapid rate of growth among whites in the County. The age structure was 37.3 per cent under 18; 56.3 per cent between 18 and 64; and 6.4 per cent 65 and over.

By 1970, the population had reached 96,362, an increase of 10,688, or 12.5 per cent. Returns from the 1970 Census indicate that less than thirty per cent of this growth took place in Burlington and Graham (compared to over seventy-five per cent in the previous decade). Indicative of this suburbanization trend is the fact that the rural nonfarm segment of the population showed the greatest gain. The nonwhite proportion of the population increased slightly to 17.9 per cent.

Straight-line projections (at present rate of growth) show Alamance County with populations of 108,407 in 1980; 121,958 in 1990; 137,203 in 2000; and 173,647 in 2020.

The location of Alamance County along Interstate 85 and only an hour's drive from five of the six largest cities in the State makes the County an attractive area for residential, industrial, and wholesaling development.

TABLE 2-1 POPULATION BY DECADE AND PER CENT INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS DECADE
ALAMANCE COUNTY*

County and Minor Civil Divisions	1950	1960	Per Cent Increase 1950-1960	1970	Per Cent Increase 1960-1970
Alamance County	71,220	85,674	20.3	96,362	12.5
Patterson Township	2,097	2,321	10.6	2,555	10.1
Cable Township	2,018	2,313	14.7	2,893	25.1
Boon Station Township	5,764	9,567	65.9	13,418	40.3
Morton Township	2,402	2,524	5.0	3,151	24.8
Faucette Township	2,725	2,816	3.3	2,908	3.3
Graham Township	10,238	16,271	58.9	18,358	12.8
Albright Township	1,250	1,466	17.2	1,522	3.8
Newlin Township	2,364	2,317	-2.2	2,568	10.8
Thompson Township	2,633	2,692	2.3	2,878	6.9
Melville Township	4,785	5,855	22.3	6,505	11.1
Pleasant Grove Township	2,548	2,420	-5.0	2,677	10.6
Burlington Township	29,257	32,000	9.9	32,647	2.0
City of Burlington	24,560	33,199	35.1	35,930	8.2
Town of Elon College	1,109	1,284	15.6	2,150	67.4
Town of Gibsonville ^a	546	569	4.2	842	48.0
Town of Graham	5,026	7,723	53.2	8,172	5.8
Town of Mebane ^a	1,929	2,186	13.2	2,247	2.8
Morgantown (U) ^b	--	--	--	3,547	--
Haw River (U)	1,175	1,410	20.8	1,542	9.4
Glen Raven (U) ^c	--	2,418	--	2,848	17.8
West Burlington (U) ^d	--	--	--	1,471	--
Richmond Hill (U) ^e	2,303	2,943	27.2	--	--

^a Includes only that portion of Gibsonville and Mebane which lies in Alamance County.

^b Morgantown not recognized prior to 1970 as an unincorporated community.

^c Glen Raven not recognized prior to 1960 as an unincorporated community.

^d West Burlington not recognized prior to 1970 as an unincorporated community.

^e Richmond Hill not recognized after 1960 as an unincorporated community.

*Alamance County Planning Department, Economic Potential Study for Alamance County, March, 1970. A detailed analysis of the 1960 population of Alamance County can be found in this report. Further population information on Mebane, Elon College, and Graham is presented in the following publications by the N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning: Population and Economy: Mebane, North Carolina, December, 1966; Population and Economy Study, Land Use Survey and Analysis: Elon College, North Carolina, April, 1968; and Development Plan for Graham, North Carolina, 1959.

CASWELL COUNTY

Between 1950 and 1960, Caswell County declined in residents from 20,870 to 19,912. (See Table 2-2 for detailed information). In 1960, the population of Caswell County was the next to least populous of the Triad counties. No urban area existed in Caswell County. Fifty-six per cent (11,200) of the people were classified as rural farm. This group, however, decreased while the rural nonfarm one grew. Approximately forty-eight per cent of the population was nonwhite in 1960. At the same time, 44.1 per cent of the population was under 18; 48.9 per cent was between 18 and 64; and 7.0 per cent was 65 and over.

In 1967, a "Volunteer Census"¹ was taken in Caswell County. Although this was an unofficial census, considerable information was obtained concerning the characteristics of the population of the County. Some population data is also contained in a water and sewer study² of Caswell County. Since detailed information on the population will soon be released by the U. S. Census, a thorough up-dated analysis of the population can be made.

According to the U. S. Census, the population declined by 857 persons, or 4.3 per cent, between 1960 and 1970. This followed the pattern of the 1950's when the County decreased its members by 4.6 per cent.

At the present rate of population decline, the number of County residents would be 18,236 in 1980; 17,454 in 1990; 16,703 in 2000; and 15,298 in 2020. A feasibility study for a planned new town development somewhere in the County could be conducted in view of the proximity to Greensboro.

TABLE 2-2 POPULATION BY DECADE AND PER CENT INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS DECADE
CASWELL COUNTY

County and Minor Civil Divisions	1950	1960	Per Cent Increase 1950-1960	1970	Per Cent Increase 1960-1970
Caswell County	20,870	19,912	-4.6	19,055	-4.3
Anderson Township	1,789	1,842	2.9	1,755	-4.7
Dan River Township	2,717	2,680	-1.4	2,341	-12.6
Hightowers Township	2,198	1,849	-15.3	1,450	-21.6
Leasburg Township	1,501	1,287	-14.9	1,382	7.4
Locust Hill Township	2,170	1,874	-13.7	1,499	-20.0
Milton Township	2,389	2,414	1.1	2,249	-6.8
Pelham Township	3,067	2,858	-7.0	3,098	8.4
Stony Creek Township	2,014	1,997	-1.0	2,074	3.9
Yanceyville Township	3,025	3,111	2.8	3,207	3.1
Town of Milton	317	235	-25.8	235	0
Town of Yanceyville	1,391	1,113	-20.0	1,274	14.5

DAVIDSON COUNTY

Davidson County had a population of 79,493 in 1960, ranking fourth in the Piedmont Triad Region. Approximately forty per cent (31,283) of the people lived in urban areas. All of the urban residents were found in Lexington and Thomasville which had 16,093 and 15,190 persons, respectively. Between 1950 and 1960, the population of the County grew by 17,249, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. Over thirty-seven per cent (6,558) of the growth was in Lexington and Thomasville. (See Table 2-3 for detailed information). Much of the increase was rural nonfarm. Davidson had the second largest numerical gain of rural nonfarm people of the one hundred counties in the State.

Eleven per cent of the people in the County in 1960 were nonwhite, whereas twenty-one per cent of those in Thomasville and seventeen per cent of those in Lexington were in this group. The proportion of nonwhites in both cities increased from 1950 to 1960. Davidson County, as a whole,

had the fourth highest percentage increase in nonwhite persons of all counties in the State during this period. The age structure of the population in 1960 was 38.0 per cent² under 18; 55.6 per cent between 18 and 64; and 6.3 per cent 65 and over.

The 1970 Census shows that Davidson County had grown to 95,627, or by 20.3 per cent, since 1960. It was the fifth fastest growing county in the State. However, the proportion of nonwhites dropped from eleven to ten per cent--a reversal of the situation of the 1950's.

Very little further information concerning the population of the County has been published. A thorough study of the population and economy of Thomasville was prepared in 1964.³ Considerable information on the population of Lexington is included in a land use study published in 1970.⁴ Some population data is also presented in other publications.⁵ Research on the population of Davidson County is practically non-existent. Certainly, if this fourth largest county in the Piedmont Triad Region is to adequately meet the needs of its growing population, thoughtful planning is going to be required, and one of the primary bases for this is a complete analysis of the past and present population characteristics.

If the County continues to grow at its 1960-1970 rate, the population would be 115,039 in 1980; 138,392 in 1990; 166,486 in 2000; and 240,940 in 2020. In other words, the number of people living in Davidson County will double by 2008. Its proximity to Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and High Point and its position on Interstate 85 will have much influence upon the growth of the population. Therefore zoning should be one of the prime considerations for the future. This is especially critical when noting that over ninety per cent of the increase of the last decade took place outside the County's two largest municipalities.

TABLE 2-3 POPULATION BY DECADE AND PER CENT INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS DECADE
DAVIDSON COUNTY

County and Minor Civil Divisions	1950	1960	Per Cent Increase 1950-1960	1970	Per Cent Increase 1960-1970
Davidson County	62,244	79,493	27.7	95,627	20.3
Abbotts Creek Township	1,804	2,692	49.0	3,710	37.8
Alleghany Township	357	339	-5.1	288	-15.0
Arcadia Township	1,132	1,300	14.9	2,402	84.8
Boone Township	1,645	1,872	13.7	1,901	1.5
Conrad Hill Township	2,641	3,984	50.5	5,512	38.4
Cotton Grove Township	2,312	2,791	20.7	3,878	38.9
Emmons Township	3,187	3,822	20.0	4,471	17.0
Hampton Township	237	256	8.0	255	-0.4
Healing Spring Township	850	981	15.4	1,000	1.9
Jackson Hill Township	462	514	11.3	581	13.0
Lexington Township	19,875	25,257	27.1	28,422	12.5
Midway Township	2,645	3,809	44.2	5,984	57.1
Reedy Creek Township	1,511	1,670	10.5	2,163	29.5
Silver Hill Township	1,345	1,598	18.9	1,913	19.7
Thomasville Township	19,325	25,216	30.4	28,929	14.7
Tyro Township	2,572	2,997	16.5	3,851	28.5
Yadkin College Township	344	395	14.9	367	-7.1
Town of Denton	766	852	11.2	1,017	19.4
City of Lexington ^a	13,571	16,093	18.6	17,205	6.9
City of Thomasville ^b	11,154	15,190	36.1	15,230	0.3
Town of Yadkin College ^c	82	75	-8.5	--	--

^aPart of Lexington Township annexed by the City of Lexington.

^bPart of Thomasville Township annexed by the City of Thomasville.

^cTown of Yadkin College figure not available for 1970 since the Town is inactive.

DAVIE COUNTY*

Between 1950 and 1960, the population of Davie County grew by 1,308 persons, or 8.5 per cent. (See Table 2-4 for detailed information). In 1960, 16,728 individuals resided within the County.¹

The proportion of the population classed as rural farm dropped from forty-four per cent in 1950 to twenty per cent in 1960.² Since there was no urban place in the County, all the growth was in the rural-nonfarm group. The high percentage of rural-nonfarm persons in Davie County reflects the bedroom community life of individuals working in manufacturing plants a short distance away in Winston-Salem and other nearby places.

The nonwhite proportions within the County declines from 13.9 per cent in 1950 to 12.4 per cent in 1960.³ Since the rate of natural increase was higher for nonwhites than whites, the high net out-migration rate of the former caused the percentage drop.

In 1960, 36.3 per cent of the population was under 18 years of age; 54.7 per cent was from 18 to 64 years; and 9.0 per cent was 65 years and over.

Davie County had an increase of 2,127 persons, or 12.7 per cent, between 1960 and 1970. The percentage of nonwhites continued the previous decline trend, dropping to 11.8 per cent in 1970.

Population growth at the same rate as the previous decade would give Davie County a population of 21,250 in 1980; 23,949 in 1990; 26,991 in 2000; and 34,282 in 2020. The new Interstate 40 connection through the southern part of the County will make jobs in Winston-Salem more accessible and travel to Winston-Salem more pleasant. Too, it will provide an added attraction for industry to move to this rural area. Industry might then utilize major highway connectors between the east coast and the rest of the nation.

TABLE 2-4 POPULATION BY DECADE AND PER CENT INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS DECADE
DAVIE COUNTY

County and Minor Civil Divisions	1950	1960	Per Cent Increase 1950-1960	1970	Per Cent Increase 1960-1970
Davie County	15,420	16,728	8.5	18,855	12.7
Calahaln Township	1,323	1,239	-6.3	1,210	-2.3
Clarksville Township	1,467	1,544	5.2	1,634	5.8
Farmington Township	2,338	2,630	12.5	3,319	26.2
Fulton Township	1,105	1,188	7.5	1,307	10.0
Jerusalem Township	3,891	3,946	1.4	4,220	6.9
Mocksville Township	3,939	4,823	22.4	5,702	18.2
Shady Grove Township	1,357	1,358	.1	1,463	7.7
Town of Advance	216	197	-8.8	206	4.6
Town of Mocksville	1,909	2,379	24.6	2,529	6.3
Cooleemee (U)	1,925	1,609	-16.4	1,115	-30.7

*A historical study of population changes in Davie County since 1910 is found in: N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Potential Study and Economic Potential Study: Davie County, North Carolina, January, 1969, pp. 46-71. Some additional information on Mocksville is available in: N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Town Development Plan: Mocksville, North Carolina, Part I, July, 1960.

FORSYTH COUNTY*

In 1960, Forsyth County had 189,428 inhabitants and was the third most populous county in North Carolina and ranked second in population density.

The population of the County was 70.0 per cent urban, ranking fourth in the State. Its major city, Winston-Salem, had 111,135 residents and was the third most populous in North Carolina. More than one-fourth of the people of Forsyth County were classified as rural nonfarm. In 1954, Mr. William Sharpe characterized the County in the following manner:

"The rural family is penetrating industry and the urban family is penetrating the rural sections. Rural Forsyth, then, except for some sections to the north, really is semi-rural, or perhaps semi-urban."

This comment by Mr. Sharpe is even more true today as the urbanization-suburbanization trend has heightened.

In 1960, twenty-four per cent of the population was nonwhite, and ninety per cent of this group lived in Winston-Salem.²

The age structure of the population showed 36.3 per cent to be under 18 years of age; 57.6 per cent to be between 18 and 64; and 6.2 per cent to be 65 years and over.

Between 1950 and 1960, the overall population grew by 43,293 persons, or 29.6 per cent. (See Table 2-5 for detailed information). Over fifty-three per cent of this increase occurred in Winston-Salem (largely from the annexation of suburbs). The urban population of the County gained 36.4 per cent, while the rural area grew by 16.6 per cent.

The growth rate of whites was nearly four times as fast as that of nonwhites during the 1950's. Thus, the nonwhite proportion decreased in both Winston-Salem and the rest of the County from forty-two per cent to thirty-seven per cent in the former and from eight per cent to seven per cent in the latter. The slow growth of the nonwhite population seems largely attributable to:

- (1) the large net outmigration (of nonwhites) in the primary labor force age group, which is also the child-bearing age group; and
- (2) a consequently lowered birth rate.³

In 1970, the population of Forsyth County had reached 214,348, which was an increase of 13.2 per cent over 1960. Winston-Salem grew by 21,778, reaching 132,913 and accounting for over eighty-five per cent of all the growth in the County as compared to fifty-three per cent during the 1950's (largely due, again, to suburb annexation).

If Forsyth County were to continue its population growth at the rate of the 1960's, it would number 242,642 in 1980; 274,671 in 1990; 310,928 in 2000; and 398,430 in 2020. By 2020, the population density will be 940 people per square mile.

TABLE 2-5 POPULATION BY DECADE AND PER CENT INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS DECADE
FORSYTH COUNTY

County and Minor Civil Divisions	1950	1960	Per Cent Increase 1950-1960	1970	Per Cent Increase 1960-1970
Forsyth County	146,135	189,428	29.6	214,348	13.2
Abbotts Creek Township	3,235	5,085	57.1	8,170	60.7
Belews Creek Township ^a	1,508	1,689	12.0	2,037	20.6
Bethania Township	4,142	6,368	53.7	9,586	50.5
Broadbay Township ^{bc}	7,236	6,946	-4.0	6,595	-5.1
Clemmonsville Township	1,582	2,152	36.0	3,973	84.6
Kernersville Township ^a	5,348	7,130	33.3	9,347	31.1
Lewisville Township	2,387	3,074	28.7	4,918	60.0
Middle Fork Township ^{abc}	11,051	14,966	35.4	7,057	-52.8
Old Richmond Township	1,972	2,681	35.9	3,471	29.5
Old Town Township ^{bc}	8,046	11,904	48.0	6,203	-47.9
Salem Chapel Township ^{ac}	2,290	4,034	76.1	4,954	22.8
South Fork Township ^c	7,434	9,173	23.2	10,202	11.2
Vienna Township	2,093	3,091	47.6	4,922	59.2
Winston Township ^c	87,811	111,135	26.6	132,913	19.6
City of Winston-Salem	87,811	111,135	26.6	132,913	19.6
Town of Kernersville	2,396	2,942	22.7	4,815	63.7
Rural Hall (U) ^d	--	1,503	--	2,338	55.6
Stanleyville (U) ^d	--	1,138	--	2,362	107.6
Walkertown (U)	--	1,240	--	1,652	33.2

^aParts of Belews Creek, Kernersville, and Middle Fork Township annexed to Salem Chapel Township.

^bParts of Broadbay Township and Old Town Township annexed to Middle Fork Township.

^cParts of Old Town, Middle Fork, South Fork, and Broadbay Townships annexed to Winston Township, which is coextensive with the City of Winston-Salem.

^dRural Hall, Stanleyville, and Walkertown figures not given for 1950.

*Practically no analysis of the 1960 population of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County is available in report form. Statistical information is presented in Census Tract Data: The Piedmont Triad of North Carolina, prepared jointly by the planning departments of Greensboro, High Point, and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County (1963).

GUILFORD COUNTY*

In 1960, Guilford County ranked second in total population (246,520) and third in population density (379 people per square mile) in North Carolina; and between 1950 and 1960 it had the second highest numerical growth (55,463) of all the counties in the State. It ranked first, second and first, respectively, in the Piedmont Triad Region in these categories. Guilford County contained the State's second and sixth largest cities, namely Greensboro and High Point. Greensboro increased in population during the 1950's by over 45,000 and High Point gained more than 22,000 while the County as a whole grew by only about 55,000. (See Table 2-6 for detailed information). In 1960, these two cities contained nearly three-fourths of the residents of Guilford County. The growth of both Greensboro and High Point was aided by increases in manufacturing, retail, financial and service businesses.

In 1960, Guilford County had the second highest percentage of its people living in urban areas in the State, being slightly over seventy-five per cent. The number of urban residents in the County grew by nearly one-half during the 1950's, with a gain of over 61,000. The rural population declined within the same period by about 6,000. Since the rural-nonfarm category gained about 2,500 persons, the rural-farm group lost over 8,500. ² Guilford County led the State in 1960 in the percentage of its population being classed as rural-nonfarm; it was ninety-eighth in the proportion of rural-farm. This demonstrates that most of the rural residents of the County are employed in activities other than farming and that this is more the case in Guilford County than in all but one county in the State.

Between 1950 and 1960, Guilford County ranked third in the State in the percentage increase of nonwhite residents and second in numerical gain. During that decade, the County tied for ninth position in the percentage white increase and ranked second in numerical growth. Since the nonwhite rate of growth was greater than the white during the 1950's, the proportion of total residents who were nonwhite increased, being 19.5 per cent in 1950, and 20.9 per cent in 1960. This was the only "urban" county to increase its nonwhite proportion during that decade. Nevertheless, the percentage was still lower than that of the State as a whole, or of any other "urban" county, except Buncombe County.³

In 1960, 36.5 per cent of the population was under 18 years of age; 57.4 per cent was between 18 and 64; and 6.1 per cent was 65 years and over.

In 1960, Guilford County ranked third in the State in the percentage of families with annual incomes over \$10,000 and ninety-eight in the percentage under \$3,000.⁴

Between 1960 and 1970, Guilford County grew by more than 42,000 or about seventeen percent, to a population of 288,590. Its two major cities accounted for only about 25,640, or slightly over sixty-one percent, of the total. This is a dramatic reversal of the situation of the 1950's, when virtually all of the County growth was accounted for by annexation in these two municipalities.

Between 1960 and 1970, Guilford was the eighth fastest growing county in the State and the third fastest in Region G. It ranked fourth in the State in numerical increase.

If the growth of the population is projected on a straight-line basis, the number of County residents would be as follows: 1980--337,939; 1990--395,727; 2000--463,396; 2020--635,428. The actual growth of the County will depend largely on the philosophy and policy of local government officials. They can either encourage or discourage growth at varying degrees of intensity. At the rate of growth of the 1960's, the County will double its population by the year 2014, or in approximately 44 years. By the year 2020, the population density would reach 976 people per square mile which would be greater than that of the most densely populated state in the nation today. The urban problems brought by this density will be a high price to pay for such continued population growth. A slow growth policy and an even distribution of population can alleviate urban problems in Guilford County in future years.

TABLE 2-6 POPULATION BY DECADE AND PER CENT INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS DECADE
GUILFORD COUNTY

County and Minor Civil Divisions	1950	1960	Per Cent Increase	1970	Per Cent Increase
Guilford County	191,057	246,520	29.0	288,590	17.1
Bruce Township	2,602	3,158	21.3	4,010	27.0
Center Grove Township	1,796	3,471	93.2	4,411	27.1
Clay Township	1,922	2,152	11.9	2,978	38.4
Deep River Township	2,476	3,812	53.9	3,701	-2.9
Fentress Township	3,408	4,831	41.7	6,543	35.4
Friendship Township	3,954	6,979	76.5	7,881	12.9
Gilmer Township	44,397	48,885	10.1	52,960	8.3
Greene Township	1,659	1,765	6.3	1,732	-1.9
High Point Township	50,662	62,063	22.5	66,105	6.5
Jamestown Township	5,010	7,042	40.5	9,188	30.5
Jefferson Township	2,523	6,676	164.6	9,021	35.1
Madison Township	1,797	1,871	4.1	2,520	34.7
Monroe Township	3,506	7,574	116.0	8,398	10.9
Morehead Township	52,728	70,689	34.0	91,177	29.0
Oak Ridge Township	2,775	3,346	20.5	3,760	12.4
Rock Creek Township	3,765	3,946	4.8	4,451	12.8
Sumner Township	4,471	6,402	43.1	7,987	24.8
Washington Township	1,606	1,858	15.6	1,767	-4.9
City of Greensboro	74,389	119,574	60.7	144,076	20.5
City of High Point ^a	39,973	62,063	51.8	63,154	4.1
Town of Gibsonville ^a	1,320	1,215	-7.9	1,177	-3.1
Town of Guilford College ^b	--	--	--	61	--
Town of Jamestown	748	1,247	66.7	1,297	4.0

^aIncludes only part of Gibsonville and High Point in Guilford County.

^bThe Town of Guilford College not recognized prior to 1970 as an incorporated community.

*A good historical (1900-1960) population study for the County is found in: Population: Guilford County, North Carolina, Guilford County Planning Department: A report prepared by Charles O. Forbis and D. Parker Lynch, 1965.

RANDOLPH COUNTY*

Between 1950 and 1960, Randolph County grew by 10,693 persons or twenty-one per cent. (See Table 2-7 for detailed information). Nearly three-fourths of this increase was in urban areas. In fact, urban areas grew by 102.3 per cent, whereas rural growth was only 6.5 per cent. The rural increase was essentially in the nonfarm sector which gained by 77.6 per cent, while the farm category declined by 45.0 per cent.

During the 1950's, the whites increased by 21.2 per cent, while the nonwhites grew by 19.1 per cent. Thus, the proportion of the total population classed as nonwhite decreased between 1950 and 1960. In 1960, 8.4 per cent of the residents of the County were nonwhite.

In 1960, the population of the County was 61,497, of which about one-fourth was urban. Nevertheless, Randolph had the highest percentage of its labor force employed in manufacturing of any county in the State. Moreover, it had next to the lowest percentage unemployed. Nearly ninety-two per cent of the population was white. The age structure was 37.3 per cent under 18; 55.9 per cent between 18 and 64; and 6.1 per cent 65 and over.

By 1970, the number of County residents had grown to 76,358. This was a gain of 14,861, or 24.2 per cent during the 1960-1970 decade. Thus, Randolph was the fastest growing county in Region G--and the third most rapid in the State--between 1960 and 1970. The percentage of nonwhites in the population continued its decline of the 1950's by dropping from 8.4 per cent in 1960 to 7.4 per cent in 1970.

At the 1960-1970 rate of growth, Randolph County would double its population by the year 2002. The numbers would increase to 94,837 by 1980; 117,788 by 1990; 146,293 by 2000; and 225,666 by 2020. This rate of growth would certainly put a great budgetary strain on the County and its cities and towns in providing necessary public services.

TABLE 2-7 POPULATION BY DECADE AND PER CENT INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS DECADE
RANDOLPH COUNTY

County and Minor Civil Divisions	1950	1960	Per Cent Increase 1950-1960	1970	Per Cent Increase 1960-1970
Randolph County	50,804	61,497	21.1	76,358	24.2
Asheboro Township ^a	13,893	17,344	24.8	19,801	14.2
Back Creek Township	1,223	1,608	31.5	1,859	15.6
Brower Township	724	881	21.7	785	-10.9
Cedar Grove Township	1,708	2,997	75.5	3,534	17.9
Coleridge Township	1,605	1,422	-11.4	1,593	12.0
Columbia Township ^a	3,599	4,250	18.1	4,295	1.1
Concord Township	1,044	1,073	2.8	1,093	1.9
Franklinville Township	4,308	5,042	17.0	5,250	4.1
Grant Township	1,225	1,464	19.5	1,999	36.5
Level Cross Township	694	878	26.5	1,660	89.1
Liberty Township	3,600	3,610	.3	4,571	26.6
New Hope Township	667	721	8.1	775	7.5
New Market Township	1,587	2,152	35.6	3,975	84.7
Pleasant Grove Township	507	585	15.4	484	-17.3
Providence Township	1,025	995	-2.9	1,288	29.4
Randleman Township	3,714	4,439	19.5	4,853	9.3
Richland Township	2,011	2,158	7.3	2,472	14.6
Tabernacle Township	1,434	1,556	8.5	1,724	10.8
Trinity Township	5,416	7,492	38.3	13,375	78.5
Union Township	820	830	1.2	972	17.1
City of Archdale	1,218	1,520	24.8	6,103	301.5
City of Asheboro ^a	7,701	9,449	22.7	13,943	14.3
City of High Point ^b	--	--	--	50	--
Town of Franklinville	778	686	-11.8	794	15.7
Town of Liberty	1,342	1,438	7.2	2,167	50.7
Town of Ramseur ^a	1,134	1,258	10.9	1,328	5.6
Town of Randleman	2,066	2,232	8.0	2,312	3.6
Town of Seagrove	319	323	1.3	354	9.6
Town of Staley	236	260	10.2	239	-8.1
Town of Trinity ^c	764	881	16.7	--	--
Asheboro South (U) ^d	--	1,515	--	1,998	31.9
Asheboro West (U) ^d	--	1,228	--	1,158	-5.7
Balfours (U) ^a	1,936	3,805	96.5	4,836	27.1

^a1950-1960: Part of Columbia Township annexed to Town of Ramseur; part of Asheboro Township annexed to the City of Asheboro. 1960-1970: Letter from Bureau of Census to City of Asheboro (February 4, 1971); Balfours included in Asheboro annexation.

^bCity of High Point not in Randolph County in 1950 or 1960. Includes only part of City of High Point in Randolph County

^cThe Town of Trinity dissolved between 1960 and 1970.

^dAsheboro South and Asheboro West figures not given for 1950.

*No population study has been conducted for Randolph County, but limited information is available in various reports on some of the cities and towns in the County. These include the following: Land Use Plan: Asheboro, North Carolina, City Planning and Architectural Associates, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, February, 1968; Population and Economy: Randleman, North Carolina, N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, July, 1966; William F. Freeman Associates, Water and Sewerage for Archdale-Trinity, February, 1969; N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Population and Economic Report: Liberty, North Carolina, May, 1965.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY*

During the 1950's the population of Rockingham County increased from 64,816 to 69,629. This was a growth of 4,813 or 7.4 per cent. (See Table 2-8 for detailed information). All of this growth was the result of natural increase. Over three-fourths of this gain was in urban areas, which grew by 14.9 per cent. Rural farm people declined by 30.3 per cent, while rural nonfarm persons increased by 38.4 per cent. In 1960, 41.1 per cent of the population was classed as urban, 38.2 per cent as rural nonfarm, and 20.7 per cent as rural farm. Over half of the urban people lived in Reidsville and most of the remainder in Leaksville, Spray, and Draper (now consolidated into Eden). The age structure in 1960 was 37.4 per cent under 18 years of age; 55.4 per cent between 18 and 64; and 7.1 per cent over 64.

Between 1950 and 1960, the white population gained by 6.1 per cent, and the nonwhite by 12.8 per cent. The nonwhite proportion of the total thus increased from 20.0 per cent to 21.1 per cent.

By 1970, Rockingham County had grown to 72,402. This was an increase of 2,773 persons, or 4.0 per cent. Nearly all of this growth occurred in the City of Eden, which became the most populous city in the County. Reidsville, the largest city in 1960, relinquished this position and lost over 1,600 residents. The percentage of nonwhites in the County's population declined slightly to 20.7 per cent.

If the moderate rate of growth of Rockingham County continues at the rate of the 1960's, the population will reach 75,298 in 1980; 78,310 in 1990; 81,442 in 2000; and 88,088 in 2020. Such a rate of growth should allow for the adequate development of public facilities for the additional inhabitants without an undue financial burden on the County.

STOKES COUNTY*

Between 1950 and 1960, the population of Stokes County grew by 794 persons, or 3.7 per cent. (See Table 2-9 for detailed information). Since there is no urban place in the County, all of the increase was rural. The most important change came within the rural category with the rural nonfarm population gaining 4,166, or 74.1 per cent, while the rural farm residents declined by 3,372 or 21.2 per cent. Stokes County had the fifth greatest percentage rural farm decline in North Carolina.

During this decade, the white inhabitants increased by 457, or 2.3 per cent, while the nonwhites grew by 337, or 17.4 per cent. Thus, the proportion of nonwhites rose to 10.2 per cent in 1960.

In 1960, Stokes County had 22,314 residents. Approximately, forty-four per cent of the population was rural nonfarm and fifty-six per cent was rural farm. Stokes County had the fourth highest percentage of rural farm persons in the State.² The age structure was 38.0 per cent under 18 years of age; 53.9 per cent between 18 and 64; and 8.1 per cent over 64 years. The County had the lowest percentage of the labor force employed in white collar jobs of any county in North Carolina.³

During the 1960's Stokes County increased by 1,468 persons, or 6.6 per cent. In 1970, 23,782 people lived in Stokes County. The proportion of nonwhites declined to 9.3 per cent.

If Stokes County were to continue to grow by 6.6 per cent each decade, the number of inhabitants in the County would reach 25,352 in 1980; 27,025 in 1990; 28,809 in 2000; and 32,737 in 2020. Since the numerical increment would not be great, careful planning could help develop suitable public services for the increased population.

TABLE 2-8 POPULATION BY DECADE AND PER CENT INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS DECADE
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

County and Minor Civil Divisions	1950	1960	Per Cent Increase 1950-1960	1970	Per Cent Increase 1960-1970
Rockingham County	64,816	69,629	7.4	72,402	4.0
Huntsville Township	1,743	1,760	1.0	1,756	-0.2
Leaksville Township ^a	18,774	19,474	3.7	20,162	3.5
Madison Township ^a	6,730	7,870	16.9	8,547	8.6
Mayo Township	3,633	3,940	8.5	4,458	13.1
New Bethel Township	2,817	3,011	6.9	3,346	11.1
Price Township	1,160	1,260	8.6	1,331	5.6
Reidsville Township ^a	15,498	17,772	14.7	17,386	-2.2
Ruffin Township	5,360	5,629	5.0	6,064	7.7
Simpsonville Township ^a	2,310	2,080	-10.0	2,234	7.4
Wentworth Township	4,614	4,712	2.1	5,504	16.8
Williamsburg Township	2,177	2,121	-2.6	1,614	-23.9
City of Eden ^b	13,216	14,374	1.8	15,871	369.3
City of Reidsville ^a	11,708	14,267	21.8	13,636	-23.9
Town of Madison	1,789	1,912	6.9	2,018	5.5
Town of Mayodan ^a	2,246	2,366	5.3	2,875	21.5
Town of Stoneville	786	951	21.0	1,030	8.3

^a1950-1960: The Town of Spray incorporated from part of Leaksville Township; Part of Leaksville Township annexed to the Town of Leaksville; Part of Madison Township annexed to the Town of Mayodan; Part of Reidsville and Simpsonville Townships annexed to the City of Reidsville.

^b1960-1970: The Town of Draper, Leaksville and Spray consolidated into the City of Eden.

*No population study has been conducted for Rockingham County. Some information, however, is available in reports on three of the County's urban centers. These reports are the following: N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Population and Economy of the Tri-City Planning Area, August, 1965; Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Development Plan and Thoroughfare Plan: Reidsville, North Carolina, June, 1964; N. C. Department of Local Affairs, Division of Community Planning, Population and Economic Report, Land Use Survey and Analysis: Madison-Mayodan, North Carolina, December, 1969.

TABLE 2-9 POPULATION BY DECADE AND PER CENT INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS DECADE
STOKES COUNTY

County and Minor Civil Divisions	1950	1960	Per Cent Increase 1950-1960	1970	Per Cent Increase 1960-1970
Stokes County	21,520	22,314	3.7	23,782	6.6
Beaver Island Township	1,889	2,002	6.0	2,024	1.1
Big Creek Township	2,094	1,794	-14.3	1,725	-3.8
Danbury Township	722	606	-16.8	503	-17.0
Meadows Township	2,182	2,704	23.9	2,790	3.2
Peters Creek Township	1,995	1,633	-18.1	1,760	7.8
Quaker Gap Township	1,733	1,380	-20.4	1,212	-12.2
Sauratown Township	3,130	3,453	10.3	3,813	10.4
Snow Creek Township	2,577	2,546	-1.2	2,205	-13.4
Yadkin Township	5,198	6,196	19.2	7,750	25.1
Town of Danbury ^a	--	175	--	152	-13.1
King (U) ^b	--	--	--	1,033	--
Town of Walnut Cove	1,132	1,288	13.8	1,213	-5.8

^aTown of Danbury figure not given for 1950.

^bKing figure not given for 1950 or 1960.

*Population information on Stokes County is available in: North Carolina Department of Local Affairs, Division of Community Planning, Economic and Land Potential Studies and Land Development Plan, September, 1969.

SURRY COUNTY*

In 1960, Surry County had a population of 48,205. This was 2,612 or 5.7 per cent more than in 1950. (See Table 2-10 for detailed information). Since net out-migration occurred, natural increase accounted for the gain.

The urban population was 20.6 per cent of the total. This represented a sharp decline from the 28.4 per cent urban figure for 1950. Indeed, Surry County had the greatest numerical loss in urban population of all the counties in the State. It also had the highest per cent decline in urban people. The urban areas lost 3,048 people, or 23.5 per cent.

The rural population grew by 5,560, or 17.4 per cent. This increase was the result of a large rise in rural nonfarm persons, being 10,940, or 79.5 per cent, even though the rural farm residents declined by 5,280, or 28.0 per cent. In 1960, the rural nonfarm group was 51.3 per cent of the total, and the rural farm, 28.1 per cent.

Between 1950 and 1960, the nonwhites increased slightly faster than the whites, thus raising the proportion of the former to 5.8 per cent of all residents in 1960.

The age structure for the County was 37.3 per cent under 18; 54.3 per cent between 18 and 64; and 7.9 per cent over 64 in 1960.

By 1970, the population had reached 51,415, which was an increase of 3,210, or 6.7 per cent. The nonwhite percentage had declined slightly to 5.4 per cent.

If Surry County were to continue growing at the rate experienced during the 1960's, the population would be 54,860 in 1980; 58,536 in 1990; 62,458 in 2000; and 71,108 in 2020. With proper steps in planning the County could sufficiently prepare public services for these additions.

TABLE 2-10 POPULATION BY DECADE AND PER CENT INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS DECADE
SURRY COUNTY

County and Minor Civil Divisions	1950	1960	Per Cent Increase 1950-1960	1970	Per Cent Increase 1960-1970
Surry County	45,594	48,205	5.7	51,415	6.7
Bryan Township	1,841	1,598	-13.2	2,051	28.3
Dobson Township ^a	4,093	4,559	11.4	5,154	13.1
Eldora Township	1,629	1,617	-.7	1,722	6.5
Elkin Township	5,181	5,160	-.4	5,164	0.1
Franklin Township	1,329	1,654	24.5	1,695	2.5
Long Hill Township	505	622	23.1	592	-4.8
Marsh Township	1,072	1,157	7.9	1,225	5.9
Mount Airy Township ^b	19,383	20,704	6.8	20,963	1.3
Pilot Township	2,590	2,601	.4	3,069	18.0
Rockford Township	1,244	1,141	-8.3	1,223	7.2
Shoals Township	1,170	1,093	-6.6	1,049	-4.0
Siloam Township	832	731	-12.1	784	7.3
South Westfield Township ^c	--	1,581	--	1,683	6.5
Stewarts Creek Township	1,871	2,483	32.7	3,569	43.7
Westfield Township ^c	2,853	1,504	-47.3	1,472	-2.1
Town of Dobson ^a	609	684	12.3	933	36.4
Town of Elkin	2,842	2,868	.9	2,899	1.1
Town of Mount Airy ^b	7,192	7,055	-1.9	7,325	3.8
Town of Pilot Mountain	1,092	1,310	20.0	1,309	-0.1
Bannertown (U) ^d	--	1,096	--	1,138	3.8
Flat Rock (U) ^d	--	1,808	--	1,688	-6.6
Toast (U)	1,401	2,023	44.4	2,635	30.3

^aPart of Mount Airy Township annexed to Town of Dobson

^bPart of Mount Airy Township annexed to Town of Mount Airy.

^cSouth Westfield township organized from part of Westfield Township between 1950 and 1960.

^dBannertown and Flat Rock, figures not given for 1950.

*Population information on Surry County is found in the following reports by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning: The Economy of Surry County, February, 1963; Population and Economic Report: Mount Airy, North Carolina, August, 1962; Land Use Survey and Development Plan: Mount Airy, North Carolina, February, 1962.

YADKIN COUNTY*

The population of Yadkin County increased from 22,133 in 1950 to 22,804 in 1960, being a gain of 671 or 3.0 per cent. (See Table 2-11 for detailed information). The growth would have been more had there not been a net out-migration of 2,561 persons.

Since the County has no urban population, all the increase was rural. The rural farm group declined by 5,864 persons, or 40.5 per cent, while the rural nonfarm people rose by 6,535, or 85.5 per cent. In 1960, the rural farm population was 37.8 per cent of the total, and the rural nonfarm, 63.2 per cent.

During the 1950's, the per cent gain in whites and nonwhites was approximately the same, being 3.0 per cent and 2.9 per cent, respectively. However, the numerical growth of whites was 639, compared to 32 for nonwhites. In 1960, only five per cent of the population was classified as nonwhite.

The age structure of the residents of the County in 1960 was 35.7 per cent under 18; 56.0 per cent between 18 and 64; and 8.3 per cent over 64.

Between 1960 and 1970, Yadkin County grew by 1,795 persons, or 7.8 per cent. The nonwhite proportion increased slightly to 5.1 per cent.

If Yadkin County were to continue the growth rate experienced during the 1960's, the population would be 26,518 in 1980; 28,586 in 1990; 30,816 in 2000; and 35,811 in 2020. This rate of growth should not be unmanageable if proper steps are taken to plan for it.

TABLE 2-11 POPULATION BY DECADE AND PER CENT INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS DECADE
YADKIN COUNTY

County and Minor Civil Divisions	1950	1960	Per Cent Increase 1950-1960	1970	Per Cent Increase 1960-1970
Yadkin County	22,133	22,804	3.0	24,599	7.9
Boonville Township	2,856	2,811	-1.6	2,938	4.5
Buck Shoal Township	2,601	2,571	-1.1	2,669	3.8
Deep Creek Township	2,392	2,570	7.4	2,805	9.1
East Bend Township	2,077	2,130	2.6	2,492	17.0
Fall Creek Township	2,581	2,637	2.2	2,944	11.6
Forbrush Township	1,243	1,160	-6.7	1,313	13.2
Knobs Township	5,080	5,215	2.7	5,036	-3.4
Liberty Township	3,303	3,710	12.3	4,402	18.7
Town of Arlington	525	590	12.4	711	20.5
Town of Boonville	502	539	7.4	687	27.5
Town of East Bend	475	446	-6.1	485	8.7
Town of Jonesville	1,768	1,895	7.2	1,659	-12.5
Town of Yadkinville	802	1,644	92.4	2,232	35.8
Village of Smithtown	182	199	9.3	196	-1.5

*Two publications prepared by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning contain good population information for Yadkin County from 1900 to 1960, with estimates beyond. These are the Land Use and Potential Study and Land Development Plan: Yadkin County, North Carolina, November, 1966; and the Economic Development Study: Yadkin County, North Carolina, May, 1967.

POPULATION FOOTNOTES
COUNTIES IN REGION G

CASWELL COUNTY

¹Volunteer Census: Caswell County, North Carolina, 1967.

²Caswell County Planning Board and Board of County Commissioners, Water and Sewer Planning Report: Caswell County, N. C. (1968).

DAVIDSON COUNTY:

¹Bennett, David Gordon, Population of North Carolina: A Study of Selected Characteristics, Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Geography, Michigan State University, 1964, pp. 144-145.

²Ibid.

³N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Population and Economy: Thomasville, North Carolina, July 1964, pp. 3-41.

⁴N. C. Department of Local Affairs, Division of Community Planning, Land Use Survey and Analysis and Land Development Plan: Lexington, North Carolina, October, 1970, pp. 8-17.

⁵N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Community Facilities Study: Thomasville, North Carolina, July, 1964, pp. 4, 5. _____, Neighborhood Analysis: Thomasville, North Carolina, January, 1966, pp. 9, 34, 37-48.

DAVIE COUNTY

¹N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Potential and Economic Potential Study: Davie County, North Carolina, January, 1969, pp. 46-71.

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

FORSYTH COUNTY

¹Sharpe, William, A New Geography of North Carolina (Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Company, 1954, p. 120),

²Census Tract Data: The Piedmont Triad of North Carolina, prepared by the Planning Departments of Greensboro, High Point, and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County (1963).

³Letter from Bert A. Winterbottom, Assistant Director, City-County Planning Board, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County, North Carolina, April 24, 1964.

GUILFORD COUNTY

¹Bennett, David Gordon. Population of North Carolina: A Study of Selected Characteristics. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Geography, Michigan State University, 1964, p. 30.

²Ibid., pp. 30. 135-139.

³Guilford County Planning Department, Population: Guilford County, North Carolina, 1965, pp. 12,13; N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Commerce and Industry, North Carolina Data File (1968), pp. 9a-16a.

⁴Op. cit., Bennett, p.30.

STOKES COUNTY

¹Bennett, David Gordon. Population of North Carolina: A Study of Selected Characteristics. Unpublished, Master's thesis, Department of Geography, Michigan State University, 1964, p. 145.

²Ibid., p. 143.

³Ibid., p. 143.

ECONOMY

ALAMANCE COUNTY

Alamance County is located on two major highway transport lines between the urban area of Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem and the urbanized Raleigh-Durham area. The total population of this County is 96,362 (1970), with 52.4 per cent of the inhabitants classified as living in urban areas.¹ The main urbanized section of the County is the Burlington-Graham area which includes approximately 45,000 inhabitants. It is in this area that manufacturing and service industries are concentrated.

The economy of Alamance County has been characterized by large growth rates in industry, income and work force. Manufacturing provided jobs for 53.5 per cent of the work force of 47,980 persons in 1969. The textile industry is by far the largest employer in Alamance County. Its employment of 19,240 workers (1969) makes up about forty per cent of the work force in the County. Three major firms (Burlington Industries, Kayser-Roth Hosiery, and Glen Raven) accounted for one-half of the employment in textiles with five other textile firms employing more than 500 workers each. Machinery, including electronics, is the second largest manufacturing employer, involving about eight per cent (3,850 workers) of the work force of the County in 1969.²

Growth in manufacturing employment has been substantial since 1962 with an increase of about twenty-five per cent from 1962 to 1969.³

Service industries have not increased greatly in employment in the past decade. In 1969, retail and wholesale trade, government activities and other services involved 16.6 per cent of the work force. Proximity to other major urban areas facilitates the use of their service industries such as finance and transport and distribution of goods.

Agriculture makes up a very small segment of economic activity in Alamance County. Some 1,570 people were employed in agriculture in 1962 (3.3 per cent of the work force);⁴ this represents a decline of 36.6 per cent since 1962. Substantial increases in farm income, however, have come about due to the growth of the livestock and livestock products industry. Farm income increased by 110 per cent from \$8,975,129 in 1960 to \$19,065,276 in 1969⁵. Other cash crops are tobacco, soybeans, and corn.

Increased industrialization has been partly responsible for a substantial increase in the work force in Alamance County. The work force increased by 19.3 per cent from 41,230 workers in 1962 to 47,980 in 1969. The proportion of high school graduates entering the work force has decreased in recent years. The average number of entrants is now about 350 per year.⁶

An income analysis of Alamance County estimated the total effective buying income in 1969 to be \$292,882,000, with an average income per household of \$8,078. A large increase in per capita income took place from 1959 to 1968. A per capita income of \$1,927 in 1959 increased about fifty-five per cent to \$2,970 in 1968. The percentage of households by cash income groups in 1969 as follows:⁷

\$0 - 2,999	13.9%
3 - 4,999	11.1
5 - 7,999	21.2
8 - 9,999	14.8
10,000 or more	39.0

The average weekly wage per worker increased (33.1 per cent) from \$74.85 in 1962 to \$99.61 in 1968.

Total retail sales in Alamance County for 1969 amounted to \$157,949,000. Of this total, 23.5 per cent went into the purchase of food products, 10.8 per cent for general merchandise, 4.8 per cent for furniture and household appliances, 20.7 per cent for automotive goods, and 3.8 per cent went for drugs.⁸ Alamance County ranks ninth in North Carolina in retail sales.

The economy of Alamance County is quite industrialized, and large increases in output, income, and employment have resulted from industrial growth in recent years. This industrialization, however, is largely concentrated in the manufacture of textiles, and there is little diversification outside of this industry with the exception of a large Western Electric Plant. The rate of economic growth in the future will depend upon the extent to which industry in Alamance County is diversified.

CASWELL COUNTY

Caswell County, located to the north of Alamance County and adjacent to the State of Virginia, has a total population of 19,055 (1970). One area within the County is considered to be urban by the U. S. Census. This area is Yanceyville with a population just over 3,000 inhabitants.

Manufacturing in the County involved some 1,030 workers in 1969 which made up 19.5 per cent of the work force of 5,290. Manufacturing activities are concentrated in textile production which involved 750 workers, or around seventy-two per cent of all the manufacturing work force in the County.

Government activities, personal services, and retail trade make up 17.7 per cent (940 workers) of the work force.²

Agriculture is by far the largest sector of the economy. It employed 2,190 workers or 39.5 per cent of the work force in 1965. The share of agriculture in employment, however, has decreased by 32.6 per cent from 1962 to 1968 as has farm population by approximately the same percentage. Farm incomes have risen by forty-nine per cent from \$10,404,339 in 1960 to \$15,491,678 in 1969 due to increases in productivity per farmer.³ The major income crop in Caswell County is tobacco.

The work force in Caswell County has remained fairly stationary, increasing by only 1.1 per cent from 1962 to 1968.⁴ The average number of high school graduates entering the work force each year has been about 180 since 1964.⁵

Effective buying income in Caswell County in 1969 was estimated at \$32,345,000 with an average of \$6,739 per household. Per capita income rose substantially increasing from \$856 in 1959 to \$1,480 in 1968, an increase of 72.8 per cent.⁶ These income figures are quite low compared to other counties in the Region due to the large agricultural sector and the lack of urbanization and industrialization. The average weekly wage per worker increased from \$66.51 in 1962 to \$88.93 in 1968, still a very low figure although it represented an increase of 33.7 per cent. The distribution of households according to cash income categories shows a concentration in the low income categories in 1969:⁷

\$0 - 2,999	34 %
3 - 4,999	19
5 - 7,999	22
8 - 9,999	9
10,000 or more	15

Total retail sales for 1969 were \$7,726,000. Of these sales 19.6 per cent was for food products, 17.9 per cent for general merchandise, 2.8 per cent for furniture and household appliances, 2.4 per cent for automotive goods, and 1.8 per cent for drugs.

Caswell County represents a completely non-urban, agriculture dominated economy. Subsequently, incomes and purchasing power are low. Total employment has been stationary in recent years. There is, however, a shift out of agricultural employment and into manufacturing and service industries although the absolute numbers involved are quite small.

DAVIDSON COUNTY

Davidson County is located along Interstate Highway 85 which connects the urban area of Charlotte to the Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem area. Its total population is 95,627 with an urban population of 35,450 or 37.1 per cent of the total.¹ The two major urban areas of greater than 15,000 inhabitants are Lexington and Thomasville. Davidson County has a highly diversified and active economy centered upon these two major urban areas.

Manufacturing involved 55.8 per cent (21,390) of the work force of 38,330 in 1969. While the major industries are textiles, apparel, and furniture, a variety of other manufactured goods such as plastics, concrete, ceramic tiles and chrome parts and tools are produced in Davidson County. Employment in manufacturing increased by about twenty-eight per cent from 1962 to 1969. The breakdown² of manufacturing industries according to employment in 1960 follows:

<u>Work Force</u>	<u>38,330</u>	<u>Per Cent</u> <u>Work Force</u>
Manufacturing:	21,390	55.8
Textiles	6,020	15.7
Apparel	1,140	3.7
Furniture	9,050	23.6
Other	5,180	12.8

Service industries made up 25.8 per cent of the work force with 9.9 per cent involved in retail and wholesale trade, 6.8 per cent in government activities, 3.3 per cent in transportation and communication and 5.8 per cent in personal services.³ Davidson County Community College supplies technically trained labor to meet the demand for such labor in Davidson County and throughout the State.

Agriculture is highly diversified and productive, although it makes up a relatively small portion (3.2 per cent) of the work force and involves only 1,230 workers.⁴ Tobacco, dairying and livestock, and truck farming are all sources of income in the agricultural sector. Employment in agriculture has declined steadily. From 1962 to 1968 it decreased by 38.7 per cent and farm population decreased by about twenty-six per cent. Farm incomes rose by approximately forty-seven per cent from \$7,762,726 in 1960 to \$11,443,974 in 1969.⁵

The work force in Davidson County rose substantially in number during the past decade. It increased by approximately 25.2 per cent from 1962 (30,620 workers) to 1969 (38,330 workers).⁶ A shift out of agricultural employment and into manufacturing and service industries occurred during the same period. An average of 440 high school graduates entered the work force each year since 1962.

Per capita and average household incomes in Davidson County compare favorably with the other industrialized counties in the Region. Total effective buying income was estimated in 1969 at \$264,124,000 with an average of \$9,235 per household. Per capita income increased by 53.4 per cent from \$1,687 in 1959 to \$2,589 in 1968. During the period from 1962 to 1968 the average weekly wage per worker increased by a substantial forty-three per cent from \$65.71 to \$93.99.⁷

The distribution of households according to cash income groups in 1969 was as follows: ⁸

\$0 - 2,999	15.2%
3 - 4,999	13.9
5 - 7,999	26.1
8 - 9,999	16.4
10,000 or more	28.4

Total retail sales in Davidson County for 1969 amounted to \$121,763,000. Of this total, 22.0 per cent was for food, 14.9 per cent for general merchandise, 4.4 per cent for furniture and household appliances, 24.5 per cent for automotive goods and 3.7 per cent for drugs.⁹

Davidson County has a well-balanced economy both in terms of its industrial production and diversity and its agricultural production. It has the advantage of a strategic location on a major transport route between the two largest urban-industrial centers in North Carolina (Charlotte and the Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem area). The recent large growth rates in income and employment should continue as more industries take advantage of the central location offered by Davidson County.

DAVIE COUNTY

Davie County, located to the southwest of Forsyth County, has a population of 18,855 (1970), 13.4 per cent of which is classified as urban by the U. S. Census. The largest town in the County is Mocksville which has 2,529 inhabitants and serves as a center of retail trade for the surrounding rural townships.¹

The major manufacturing employers in Davie County are the textile, apparel, and furniture industries. Of the 5,980 persons in the work force in 1969, the manufacturing sector employed 43.6 per cent or 2,610 workers. The textile industry employed 980 workers, apparel manufacturers employed 710 workers, and furniture production occupied 440 workers.² Erwin Mills, Inc., a textile manufacturer, was the largest single employer in the County with a work force of 1,265 persons. Of all manufacturing about sixty per cent came from outside the County. There is also substantial out-commuting from Davie County to jobs in the Winston-Salem and Salisbury areas.³

Service industries including retail trade, governmental activities, and personal services involved twenty-four per cent of the work force in 1969.

Soil, climate, and water conditions in the County are favorable for agriculture which is a relatively important sector of the economy and employed some 600 persons in 1969 (about ten per cent of the work force). Major income sources in agriculture are tobacco, corn and grains, dairying and livestock. Employment in this sector dropped substantially from 1,930 persons working in agriculture in 1962 to 600 in 1969.⁴

During the period from 1962 to 1969, the work force in Davie County increased by four per cent to a total of 5,980 persons. This change involved a shift out of agricultural employment into the manufacturing sector which increased by about eleven per cent in employment from 1962 to 1969. From 1962 to 1969 an average of 105 high school graduates entered the work force each year in Davie County.⁵

A look at the demand side of the economy of Davie County shows a total effective buying income value of \$46,111,000 in 1969. Per capita income figures were not available, but the average income per household in 1969 was estimated at \$8,384.⁶ The average weekly wage per worker increased by 31.8 per cent from \$64.18 in 1962 to \$84.57 in 1968.⁷ The percentage of households by cash income groups in 1969 was as follows:⁸

\$0 - 2,999	19.2 %
3 - 4,999	14.4
5 - 7,999	27.1
8 - 9,999	14.7
10,000 or more	24.6

The value of total retail sales in 1969 in Davie County was \$23,094,000. The proportion of food purchases in the total was 20.0 per cent, general merchandise purchases made up 6.7 per cent, furniture and household appliances made up 3.9 per cent, automotive goods 2.5 per cent, and drugs made up 4.2 per cent of the total.⁹

Davie County is primarily a rural area with some manufacturing in textiles, furniture and apparel; that is, in labor intensive, low wage industries. There is substantial out-migration and some in migration of labor each day. The agricultural sector is important to income as well as employment within the County.

FORSYTH COUNTY

Forsyth County, is an urbanized area of 214,348 (1970) inhabitants. The major central city is Winston-Salem which includes about 68.8 per cent of the County's total population.¹ Forsyth County is a major center of industrial activity in the Piedmont Crescent, but it is also known for its banking, medical, and cultural facilities which are located in Winston-Salem. Like adjoining Guilford County, Forsyth County has a long history of industrialization and contains a large pool of experienced manufacturing workers, as well as white collar employees.

Although manufacturing employment represents 28.5 per cent of the work force of 105,630 in 1969; this is not the most dynamic sector of Forsyth County's economy. Employment growth in manufacturing increased by only 4.7 per cent from 1962 to 1968 as opposed to a fifty per cent increase in employment in the non-manufacturing sectors. The three major industries of Forsyth County are tobacco, textiles, and machinery. The following figures show the percentages of the work force in various manufacturing activities in 1969:²

<u>Work Force</u>	<u>105,630</u>	<u>Per Cent Work Force</u>
Manufacturing:	30,090	28.5
Textiles	9,985	9.5
Tobacco	13,098	12.4
Machinery	6,338	6.0
Other	669	0.6

Major increases in employment have taken place in the service industries in the last decade (fifty per cent increase from 1960-1968). Transportation, communication, and utilities made up a significant nine per cent of the work force (9,190 employees in 1969).³ One of the Southeast's largest concentrations of truck carriers is located in Forsyth County, reflecting the importance of inter-city (Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem) as well as inter-regional transport of goods.

Five accredited institutions of higher learning are located in Forsyth County. They include Winston-Salem State University, Salem College, Wake Forest University, North Carolina School of the Arts, and Forsyth County Technical Institute.

A service specialty of Forsyth County is banking. Winston-Salem serves as the headquarters for Wachovia Bank, one of the two largest banking systems in the Southeast.⁴

The service industries of construction, transport, trade, finance and insurance, government, and education as well as other services, including hospital and medical facilities, accounted for over fifty-two per cent of the work force in 1969 in the County and have been characterized by dramatic increases in employment since 1960.⁵

The agricultural sector within Forsyth County is not large, the farm population in 1969 being 9,930. Agricultural employment experienced a decline of 28.5 per cent from 1962 to 1968 while farm incomes increased by approximately thirty-nine per cent during this same period. Farming activity is concentrated in tobacco and dairying.⁶

The work force of Forsyth County increased by 17.5 per cent from 1962 (89,930 workers) to 1969 (105,630 workers). Commuters from adjoining counties such as Randolph, Davidson, and the northwest counties of the Region make up a large portion of the work force particularly of Winston-Salem. An average of 950 high school graduates enters the work force each year.⁷

Economic activity in Forsyth County is greatly concentrated in the City of Winston-Salem. This includes the textile and tobacco industries as well as banking, medical, and education facilities. Tourism plays a significant role in Winston-Salem because of the historical significance of Old Salem and other attractions.

An income analysis of Forsyth County shows a total of \$676,690,000 of effective buying income (income after taxes) in 1969.⁸ Winston-Salem accounted for approximately seventy-five per cent of this total. This figure averages out to approximately \$10,161 per household in 1969.⁹ Per capita income was \$3,406 in 1968 which represents a 67.7 per cent increase over 1959.¹⁰

The percentage of households by cash income groups in 1969 was as follows:¹¹

\$0 - 2,999	16.5%
3 - 4,999	12.1
5 - 7,999	23.2
8 - 9,999	14.0
10,000 or more	34.2

The average weekly wage per worker in Forsyth County in 1968 was \$116.88 which was 30.3 per cent greater than the average wage in 1962.¹²

Total retail sales in 1969 amounted to \$393,563,000, with Winston-Salem accounting for eighty-seven per cent of the total sales. The commodity breakdown of these sales includes 20.8 per cent for food, 17.1 per cent for general merchandise, 5.9 per cent for furniture and household appliances, 19.5 per cent for automotive goods, and 3.9 per cent for drugs.¹³

Winston-Salem is closely linked to the urban areas of Greensboro and High Point both in services (particularly banking and transport) and industry. It is linked to adjacent counties by a large stream of commuters who are employed within Forsyth County. These ties will continue to aid economic development in the County.

GUILFORD COUNTY

Guilford County is an area which is characterized by high levels of industrialization and urbanization relative to other areas in the Southeast. Of its 288,590 inhabitants (1970), 76.3 per cent live in urbanized areas.¹ The major urban centers are Greensboro and High Point. Guilford County has many advantages for economic development including a long history of industrialization, a pool of industrially experienced labor, as well as managerial capacity supplied by the many institutions of higher learning within the County, and strong transport links with the Southeast and the rest of the nation.

The overall economy of Guilford County is dominated by manufacturing. This sector employed 37.1 per cent of the work force of 157,980 in 1969. The major industries include textiles, furniture, hosiery-apparel, machinery, and tobacco. The breakdown of industrial work force in the major industries in Guilford County as estimated in 1969 was as follows:²

<u>Work Force</u>	<u>157,980</u>	<u>Per Cent Work Force</u>
Manufacturing	58,660	37.1
Food	3,330	2.1
Textiles	20,500	12.9
Furniture	9,300	5.9
Paper, Printing, Publishing	3,280	2.1
Machinery	6,520	4.1
Metals	2,660	1.7
Apparel and Hosiery	4,400	2.8
Other mfg. (including tobacco)	8,670	5.5

Service industries also play an important role in the economy of Guilford County. Trade, including wholesale and retail involved eighteen per cent of the work force in 1969 and represented a growth of thirty-nine per cent since 1964.³

One service specialty of the Guilford area is insurance. Greensboro is the home office of four insurance companies including Jefferson Standard, and High Point is the home office of a fifth.⁴

Transportation services are provided by railroads, major trucking operations, and air transport. Guilford County is located on the main north-south railroad corridor and interstate highway links with the east, west, north and south.

Education and government services are well represented in the service area of the economy. Guilford County is the site of six accredited colleges and universities and a technical institute: N. C. A & T State University, Greensboro College, Guilford College, Bennett College, and High Point College, a campus of the University of North Carolina, and the Guilford Technical Institute. Many state and federal government offices as well as city and county agencies are located in the County.

Employment in the agricultural sector has experienced a steady decline for some years (a drop of forty-five per cent from 1951 to 1969). This, however, followed the trend of the rest of the nation in agricultural output. At the same time farm income rose from \$16 million in 1960 to over \$20 million in 1969.⁵ The main sources of farm income in Guilford County are dairying and the raising of tobacco.

Guilford County has experienced an increase of 25.5 per cent in its work force from 1962 to 1969. An average of 1,250 high school graduates entering the work force each year accounts for about one-fourth of this increase, with migration, mainly from rural areas, accounting for the rest.⁶

In spatial terms, economic activity in Guilford County is concentrated in the two major urban areas of Greensboro and High Point. These urban areas have developed along somewhat different lines economically. Greensboro encompasses a diversified economy made up of manufacturing industries of many different types as well as many service industries. It is a center for higher education and the insurance industry. Its favorable position in the State's transportation network gives Greensboro an advantage as a trade and distribution center.⁷

High Point's economy, on the other hand, is more specialized and localized. In manufacturing, furniture and hosiery predominate. Provision of services is mainly for the local area. Diversification into smaller, independent manufacturing plants such as electronics and plastics has developed in recent years.

Effective buying income for the County (personal income after taxes) as estimated for 1969 was \$919,222,000 which averaged out to \$10,917 per household. This average was slightly higher in Greensboro (\$11,695) and slightly lower in High Point (\$10,421). Per capita income in 1968 was \$3,406. The percentages of households by cash income groups in Guilford County in 1969 were as follows:⁸

\$0 - 2,999	13.4 %
3 - 4,999	12.7
5 - 7,999	22.7
8 - 9,999	14.8
10,000 or more	36.4

Total retail sales in 1969 amounted to \$564,910,000. The Greensboro urban area accounted for 66.2 per cent of this total, and High Point sales made up 26.2 per cent. The general commodity breakdown of these retail sales includes 20.2 per cent for food, 18.9 per cent for general merchandise, 5.3 per cent for furniture and household appliances, 20.4 per cent for automotive goods, and 3.9 per cent for drugs.⁹

The overall picture of the economy of Guilford County is one of balanced growth. A larger sector of skilled and semi-skilled labor-demanding industries is matched by white collar service industries such as wholesaling and retailing, government and education, and insurance and finance. Manufacturing is becoming more diversified. The preponderance of such labor intensive industries as textiles, furniture, and apparel is diminishing as independent industries (e.g. chemicals, electronics, machinery, and metal working) gain in the proportion of the labor force. The Guilford County area has proven itself to be an economically advantageous area for industry and urbanization and will continue to foster economic growth.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Randolph County is located in proximity to and south of the urban areas of Greensboro and High Point. The economies of these two urbanized areas and the County are integrated to such an extent that the Randolph County population as well as that of Yadkin County, is incorporated into the Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem SMSA. Total population of the County amounts to 76,358 (1970) of which 23,060 or 30.2 per cent live in urbanized areas. Asheboro is the largest urban center with a population of 13,943 (including annexation of July 1, 1970) in 1970.¹

The manufacturing sector of Randolph County is extremely important, employing 59.7 per cent of the work force of 30,570 in 1969. Textiles, apparel, and furniture are the most important industries. The following table shows the relative importance of various manufacturing industries in terms of the work force in 1969:²

<u>Work Force</u>	<u>30,570</u>	<u>Per Cent</u> <u>Work Force</u>
Manufacturing	18,260	59.7
Textiles	10,690	34.9
Apparel	1,310	4.3
Furniture	2,400	7.8
Machinery	1,340	4.4
Other Mfg.	1,430	4.7

The spatial location of industrial activities is concentrated in two areas in the County, the Asheboro area and the Archdale-Trinity area which is fast becoming an extension of the High Point urban area into Randolph County.

The composition of service industries in Randolph County included 8.9 per cent of the work force in retail and wholesale trade (2,710 workers), 6.4 per cent in government activities (1,950 workers), and 5.3 per cent in other service activities (1,610 workers).³

Agriculture involved a relatively small proportion of the work force, only 4.9 per cent or 1,510 workers in 1969. During the past decade farm population decreased by approximately twenty-six per cent and agricultural employment decreased by thirty-five per cent. Meanwhile, farm income increased by a substantial 102 per cent from \$13,131,665 in 1960 to \$26,644,243 in 1969. The major cash crop is tobacco, but poultry, grain, dairying, and cattle also play an important role.⁴

Randolph County experienced a substantial increase of 21.8 per cent in its work force from 1962 to 1969. The proportion of high school graduates entering the work force remained fairly stable from 1964 to 1969, averaging 350 per year.⁵

Looking at the income picture in Randolph County, the total effective buying income amounted to \$202,113,000 in 1969. The Asheboro urban area accounted for twenty per cent of this total. The average income per household in 1969 was \$8,826 in the County as a whole and substantially higher in the Asheboro area at \$10,492 per household. Per capita income, as estimated for the entire Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem SMSA of which Randolph County is a part increased by 67.7 per cent from \$2,031 in 1959 to \$3,406 in 1968.⁶ The average weekly wage per worker in Randolph County increased from \$66.23 in 1962 by 42.0 per cent to \$94.04 in 1968.

The following distribution shows the percentages of households by cash income groups in Randolph County in 1969:⁷

\$0 - 2,999	17.1 %
3 - 4,999	13.4
5 - 7,999	25.1
8 - 9,999	16.2
10,000 or more	28.2

In retail sales, the total for 1969 was \$87,652,000 with approximately fifty per cent of the value of sales taking place in Asheboro. The commodity breakdown of these sales by value is as follows: 23.3 per cent for food products, 11.1 per cent for general merchandise, 4.0 per cent for furniture and household appliances, 17.2 per cent for automobiles and 3.4 per cent for drugs.⁸

The economy of Randolph County is primarily industrial and urban with economic activity concentrated in Asheboro and that portion of the County which is adjacent to the City of High Point located near the Randolph-Guilford County line. The economy of Randolph County is closely integrated with that of Guilford County not only in terms of employment but also in terms of the dependence upon such services as transport and distribution of goods and financing, which are offered in the urban areas of Guilford County.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Rockingham County is located just north of Guilford County. Of its total population of 72,402 in 1970, 44.7 per cent were urban dwellers. The major urban centers in Rockingham County (over 10,000 population) are the Reidsville, Madison-Mayodan and Eden areas.¹ Rockingham County is advantageously located along major transport routes (rail and highway) between the large industrial centers in Guilford and Forsyth counties and those to the north in Virginia. This facilitates the movement of raw materials, final goods, and workers to and from the area.

Manufacturing plays an extremely important role in the economy of Rockingham County. In 1969, 51.5 per cent of the work force of 31,780 persons or 16,360 workers, were involved in manufacturing. Textiles is by far the major manufacturing activity and employed 10,790 people in 1969 (33.9 per cent of the work force). The next largest manufacturing employers were the apparel industry, using 1,710 workers, and the tobacco industry, which employed 1,900 workers.²

In the non-manufacturing sector of the economy, construction, retail and wholesale trade, government activities, and other services share about equally in the employment of 25.8 per cent of the work force in Rockingham County.³

Agriculture is of relatively less importance in the County's economy. In 1969, only six per cent of the work force was employed in agriculture, and this number is declining. From 1960 to 1969, the farm population decreased by 23 per cent, agricultural employment decreased by 35 per cent, and total farm income increased by 19 per cent from \$16,373,050 in 1960 to \$10,603,862 in 1969.⁴

The work force increased substantially in Rockingham County from 26,370 in 1963 to 31,780 in 1969 (a 20.5 per cent increase). By far the largest gain in employment took place in manufacturing which increased by forty per cent from 1963 to 1969. The percentage of high school graduates entering the work force declined from 1964 to 1969 as more students entered institutions of higher learning, such as Rockingham Community College. The number of high school students entering the work force upon graduation was about 210 in 1969.

Due to the relatively large industrial sector, per capita and per household income is larger in Rockingham County than in neighboring Stokes and Caswell Counties. Total effective buying income was estimated to be \$187,090,000 in 1969. The Reidsville urban area accounted for twenty-four per cent of this total. The average income per household was \$8,582 for the County as a whole and \$9,640 for the Reidsville area. A major increase of 75.5 per cent took place in per capita income since 1959. In 1959, it was \$1,623 and by 1968 it had increased to \$2,849. The average weekly wage per worker increased from \$72.05 in 1962 to \$94.02 in 1968 (a 30.5 per cent increase). The following table shows the percentage of households in the different cash income groups in Rockingham County in 1968.⁵

\$0 - 2,999	19.2 %
3 - 4,999	15.2
5 - 7,999	24.2
8 - 9,999	14.2
10,000 or more	27.2

Total retail sales were estimated for Rockingham County in 1969 to be \$104,499,000. The Reidsville urban area made up forty per cent of the value of total sales. The commodity distribution of sales in the County included: 25.5 per cent for food, 8.5 per cent for general merchandise, 6.4 per cent for furniture and household appliances, 19.8 per cent for automotive goods, and 3.7 per cent for drugs.⁶

Rockingham County represents a sharp contrast to neighboring rural counties in that it is much more urbanized and industrialized. Labor intensive industries, such as textiles, predominate and keep per capita income relatively lower than more diversified industrial areas such as Guilford County.

STOKES COUNTY

Stokes County is located just north of Forsyth County, adjacent to the State of Virginia. It is a predominantly rural county with a population of 23,782 (1970) and contains no large municipalities. Its proximity to Winston-Salem and Greensboro has resulted in a large flow of commuting workers out of Stokes County into Guilford and Forsyth Counties for work each day. Hanging Rock State Park is an attraction for tourists from adjacent counties in the Region.

Manufacturing does play a role in the economy of Stokes County. It involved 19.7 per cent of the work force of 6,150 in 1969.¹ A large proportion of these workers are employed in textiles (6.5 per cent, lumber products (1.5 per cent), and other manufacturing including apparel and food products (13.0 per cent).

In the service industries, the largest proportion of employment is in the government sector, mainly in the public school systems. This involves 750 people or 12.2 per cent of the work force, while 4.7 per cent are employed in retail and wholesale trade.²

Agriculture plays an extremely important role in the economy of Stokes County, although its importance as far as employment and farm population are concerned has been declining in recent years. From 1960 to 1969, total farm population decreased by 27.5 per cent from 15,468 to 11,214. Employment in agriculture decreased by 32.7 per cent from 1962 to 1968. Meanwhile, farm incomes reflected increasing productivity and rose by ten per cent from 1960 to 1969. The main cash crops are tobacco, corn, and various other grains.³

The work force has declined substantially during the past decade and continues to do so as people leave the rural areas for more urban and industrial centers. From 1962 to 1969, the work force declined about thirteen per cent.⁴ An average of 150 high school graduates entered the work force each year from 1964 to 1969. As mentioned before, a large proportion of this

work force is employed outside the County, particularly in the urban areas of Guilford and Forsyth Counties, and derives income from these sources. Opportunities for employment outside of agriculture within the County are very limited. Only 3,440 workers were employed in non-agricultural economic activity.⁵

The income picture in Stokes County shows an average much below the average of neighboring counties. Total effective buying income was estimated at \$48,892,000 in 1969 which averaged out to \$6,985 per household.⁶ Per capita income increased by 38.4 per cent from \$940 in 1959 to \$1,301 in 1968. This compared quite unfavorably with such areas as Guilford County which had a per capita income of \$3,406 in 1968 and reflects the predominance of agriculture and the relative lack of industry in the Stokes County economy. Looking at the distribution of households by cash income groups, a concentration in the lower income categories can be seen for the year 1968.⁷

\$0 - 2,999	27.6%
3 - 4,999	19.8
5 - 7,999	23.7
8 - 9,999	12.1
10,000 or more	16.8

The average weekly wage per worker in Stokes County increased by 31.1 per cent from \$60.45 in 1962 to \$79.28 in 1968.⁸

The total volume of retail sales in Stokes County was estimated to be \$14,518,000 in 1969. Of this total expenditure, 33.5 per cent was for food products, 5.3 per cent went for general merchandise, 2.4 per cent for furniture and household appliances, 17.5 per cent for automotive goods, and 5.6 per cent for drugs.⁹

The economy of Stokes County is characterized by a large but declining agricultural sector, a small but slightly increasing industrial sector and a declining total work force. A large proportion of the work force has found employment outside the County in more industrialized areas.

SURRY COUNTY

Surry County is located in the foothills of North Carolina. It has a total population of 51,415 (1970) and an urban population of 12,859 or 25.0 per cent of the total.¹ The four major towns are Mount Airy, Elkin, Pilot Mountain, and Dobson. Tourism in Surry County is a growing industry due to Pilot Mountain National Park.

Manufacturing is an important segment of the County's economy. In 1969 it accounted for 46.4 per cent of the work force of 27,460 persons. The most important manufacturing activities include textiles, apparel, furniture, machinery, and mining.² Granite quarrying and allied stone products industries are important. The following table shows the proportion of the work force in the most important industries in 1969:³

<u>Work Force</u>	<u>27,460</u>	<u>Per Cent</u> <u>Work Force</u>
Manufacturing	12,750	46.4
Food	300	1.0
Textiles	7,730	28.2
Apparel	1,360	5.0
Furniture	950	4.9
Rubber	340	1.2
Machinery	1,360	5.0
Other Manufacturing	230	.8

In the service industries, trade predominated with 10.6 per cent of the work force, followed by 6.3 per cent in government. The County's largest industries are located in the four main towns of Mount Airy, Elkin, Pilot Mountain, and Dobson.⁴

Trends in the agricultural sector are similar to the other counties of the Piedmont Triad Region. From 1960 to 1969, the farm population decreased by twenty-three per cent, and agricultural employment decreased by thirty-five per cent. Farm income during this period, however, increased by 57.6 per cent from \$18,960,000 in 1960 to \$29,885,000 in 1969. Agricultural employment in 1970 made up 12.3 per cent (3,390 workers) of the work force.⁵ Tobacco accounted for the largest portion of farm income, followed by field crops and poultry products.⁶

The work force of Surry County had an increase of nine per cent from 1962 to 1969. An average of 275 high school graduates entered the work force during that time. The structure of employment has changed in recent years showing a decrease in agricultural employment and a relative increase in manufacturing and service industries.⁷

Total effective buying income in 1969 was estimated to be \$120,654,000 or an average of \$7,835 per household.⁸ Per capita income increased by 69.5 per cent from \$1,628 in 1959 to \$2,760 in 1968. The distribution of cash income groups by percentage of households for 1968 is illustrated in the following table:⁹

\$0 - 2,999	23.6 %
3 - 4,999	17.4
5 - 7,999	26.4
8 - 9,999	13.7
10,000 or more	18.9

Total retail sales as estimated in 1969 were valued at \$89,091,000 with 20.0 per cent of these sales for food, 12.0 per cent for general merchandise, 4.8 per cent for furniture and household appliances, 24.0 per cent for automotive goods, and 4.4 per cent for drugs.¹⁰

The economy of Surry County is relatively more diversified than surrounding more rural counties due to its larger textile and furniture sector. These are, however, labor intensive, low wage industries and, coupled with the large proportion of agricultural employment, tend to keep incomes and expenditures low in the County.

YADKIN COUNTY

Yadkin County, located immediately west of Forsyth County, is a predominantly rural area with no cities or towns above 10,000 population. The total population of the County in 1969 was 24,565.¹ Yadkin County is included in the Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem SMSA due to its strong economic ties with Forsyth County.

The manufacturing sector of the economy of Yadkin County accounted for only 12.4 per cent of the work force in 1969. The major industries are closely related to agriculture and include sawmills and wood products plants, flour and feed mills, food processing plants as well as metal, plastics, and apparel plants. The following breakdown shows the relative proportion of the work in various industries in 1969.²

<u>Work Force</u>	<u>5,640</u>	<u>Per Cent</u> <u>Work Force</u>
Manufacturing	700	12.4
Food	110	1.9
Lumber & Wood	100	1.8
Other manufacturing (including textiles and apparel)	500	8.9

Retail trade, government employment (primarily in education), and other services made up an additional 31.5 per cent of the work force.²

It is estimated that at least forty per cent of the work force leaves the County each day to work.³

Agriculture predominates in the County's economy with thirty-four per cent of the work force involved in 1969. Tobacco is the main cash crop followed by corn, soybeans, wheat, and oats. Agricultural employment dropped by 35.1 per cent from 1962 to 1968 while farm income increased by sixty-seven per cent.⁴

The work force has remained fairly stagnant, decreasing by 5.2 per cent from 1963 to 1969. Shifts, however, have been going on within the employment structure. Manufacturing employment increased by fifty-nine per cent during the same period, non-manufacturing employment increased by twenty-nine per cent, and agricultural employment decreased by thirty-seven per cent. During this same period, total population in the County decreased slightly.⁵ An average of 150 high school graduates entered the work force each year from 1963 to 1969.⁶

The predominance of agriculture in the economy has resulted in relatively low per capita and per household income figures. Per capita income increased by 67.2 per cent from 1959 to 1968 (\$3,406 in 1968). Total effective buying income in 1969 was estimated at \$52,620,000, which averaged out to \$7,626 per household. The following distribution of households according to cash income groups shows a preponderance of low income households during 1969:

\$0 - 2,999	24.1
3 - 4,999	16.0
5 - 7,999	25.0
8 - 9,999	12.5
10,000 and more	22.4

The economy of Yadkin County is characterized by two aspects: (1) a large proportion of agricultural employment and (2) a large portion of its work force commuting outside of the County, particularly into the Forsyth County-Winston-Salem area. Within Yadkin County, employment activity is shifting out of agriculture as productivity per farmer increases and into agriculture related industries. Overall population and employment figures remained about the same throughout the past decade.

ECONOMY FOOTNOTES
COUNTIES IN REGION "G"

ALAMANCE COUNTY

- ¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: North Carolina (December, 1970), p. 5.
- ²N. C. Employment Security Comm., North Carolina Work Force Estimates (August, 1970), p. 20.
- ³N. C. Dept. of Administration, Profile: North Carolina Counties (August, 1970), p. 2.
- ⁴Work Force Figures within each county discussion does not total 100%, as an "other" category is not included.
- ⁵Op. Cit., N. C. Department of Administration, p. 2.
- ⁶Op. Cit., N. C. Employment Security Comm., p. 20.
- ⁷"1970 Survey of Buying Power", Sales Management: The Marketing Magazine (June 10, 1970), p. D-114.
- ⁸Ibid., p. D-114. (Retail sales breakdown figures within each county discussion do not total 100%, as an "other" category is not presented in this analysis).
- ⁹Greensboro News - Record, January 2, 1971, p. 5.

CASWELL COUNTY

- ¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: North Carolina (December, 1970), p. 6.
- ²N. C. Employment Security Comm., North Carolina Work Force Estimates, (August, 1970), p. 52.
- ³Ibid., p. 52.
- ⁴N. C. Dept. of Administration, Profile: North Carolina Counties (August, 1970), p. 18.
- ⁵Op. Cit., N. C. Employment Security Comm., p. 52.
- ⁶Op. Cit., N. C. Department of Administration, p. 18.

⁷"1970 Survey of Buying Power", Sales Management: The Marketing Magazine, (June 10, 1970), p. D-115.

⁸Ibid., p. D-115.

DAVIDSON COUNTY

¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: North Carolina (December, 1970) p. 7.

²N. C. Employment Security Comm., North Carolina Work Force Estimates (August, 1970) p. 75.

³Ibid., p. 75.

⁴Ibid., p. 75.

⁵N. C. Dept. of Administration, Profile: North Carolina Counties (August, 1970), p. 30.

⁶Ibid., p. 30.

⁷Ibid., p. 30.

⁸"1970 Survey of Buying Power", Sales Management: The Marketing Magazine (June 10, 1970), p. D-115.

⁹Ibid., p. D-115.

DAVIE COUNTY

¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: North Carolina (December, 1970), p. 7.

²N. C. Employment Security Comm., North Carolina Work Force Estimates (August, 1970), p. 77.

³Davie County Planning Board, Land Potential Study and Economic Potential Study: Davie County (January, 1969), p. 85.

⁴N. C. Dept. of Administration, Profile: North Carolina Counties (August, 1970), p. 31.

⁵Op. Cit., N. C. Employment Security Commission, p. 77-78.

⁶"1970 Survey of Buying Power", Sales Management: The Marketing Magazine (June 10, 1970), p. D-115.

⁷Op. Cit., N. C. Dept. of Administration, p. 31.

⁸Op. Cit., "1970 Survey of Buying Power", p. D-115.

⁹Ibid., p. D-115.

FORSYTH COUNTY

¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: North Carolina (December, 1970), p. 8.

²N. C. Employment Security Comm., North Carolina Work Force Estimates (August, 1970), p. 85.

³Ibid., p. 18

⁴J. H. Perry and others, The Economy of Surry County (1966), p. 10.

⁵Op. Cit., N. C. Employment Security Comm., p. 85.

⁶N. C. Dept. of Administration, Profile: North Carolina Counties (August, 1970), p. 35.

⁷Op. Cit., N. C. Employment Security Comm., p. 86.

⁸"1970 Survey of Buying Power", Sales Management: The Marketing Magazine (June 10, 1970), p. D-116.

⁹Ibid., p. D-116.

¹⁰Op. Cit., N. C. Dept. of Administration, Profile: North Carolina Counties (August, 1970), p. 35.

¹¹Op. Cit., "1970 Survey of Buying Power", p. D-116.

¹²Op. Cit., N. C. Dept. of Administration, p. 35.

¹³Op. Cit., "1970 Survey of Buying Power", p. D-116.

GUILFORD COUNTY

- ¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: North Carolina (December, 1970), p. 8.
- ²N. C. Employment Security Comm., North Carolina Work Force Estimates (August, 1970), p. 99.
- ³Guilford County Planning Board, Economy: Guilford County, North Carolina (Greensboro: 1966), p. 52.
- ⁴Ibid., p. 53.
- ⁵N. C. Dept. of Administration, Profile: North Carolina Counties (August, 1970), p. 42.
- ⁶Op. Cit., Guilford County Planning Board.
- ⁷Ibid., p. 56.
- ⁸"1970 Survey of Buying Power", Sales Management: The Marketing Magazine (June 10, 1970), p. D-117.
- ⁹Ibid., p. D-117.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

- ¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: North Carolina (December, 1970), p. 12; and Letter from Bureau of the Census to City of Asheboro, February 4, 1971.
- ²N. C. Employment Security Comm., North Carolina Work Force Estimates (August, 1970), p. 169.
- ³Ibid., p. 169.
- ⁴N. C. Dept. of Administration, Profile: North Carolina Counties (August, 1970), p. 77.
- ⁵Op. Cit., N. C. Employment Security Comm., p. 170.
- ⁶Op. Cit., N. C. Dept. of Administration, p. 77.
- ⁷"1970 Survey of Buying Power", Sales Management: The Marketing Magazine (June 10, 1970), p. D-118.
- ⁸Ibid., p. D-118.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: North Carolina (December, 1970), p. 11.

²N. C. Employment Security Comm., North Carolina Work Force Estimates (August, 1970), p. 175.

³Ibid., p. 175.

⁴N. C. Dept. of Administration, Profile: North Carolina Counties (August 1970), p. 80.

⁵"1970 Survey of Buying Power", Sales Management: The Marketing Magazine (June 10, 1970), p. D-118.

⁶Ibid., p. D-118.

STOKES COUNTY

¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: North Carolina (December, 1970), p. 13.

²N. C. Employment Security Comm., North Carolina Work Force Estimates (August, 1970), p. 187.

³N. C. Dept. of Administration, Profile: North Carolina Counties (August, 1970), p. 86.

⁴N. C. Dept. of Local Affairs, Division of Community Planning, Economic and Land Potential Studies and Land Development Plan: Stokes County, N. C. (September, 1969), p. 13.

⁵Op. Cit., N. C. Dept. of Administration, p. 86.

⁶"1970 Survey of Buying Power", Sales Management: The Marketing Magazine (June 10, 1970), p. D-119.

⁷Ibid., p. D-119.

⁸Op. Cit., N. C. Dept. of Administration, p. 86.

⁹Op. Cit., "1970 Survey of Buying Power", p. D-119.

SURRY COUNTY

- ¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: North Carolina (December, 1970), p. 12.
- ²N. C. Employment Security Comm., North Carolina Work Force Estimates (August, 1970), p. 189.
- ³Ibid., p. 189.
- ⁴Ibid., p. 189.
- ⁵N. C. Dept. of Administration, Profile: North Carolina Counties (August, 1970), p. 87.
- ⁶Hammer, Greene, Siler Assoc., Forsyth County's Economic Prospects, (Washington, D. C.: April, 1970), p. 49.
- ⁷Op. Cit., N. C. Dept. of Administration, p. 87.
- ⁸"1970 Survey of Buying Power", Sales Management: The Marketing Magazine (June 10, 1970) p. D-119.
- ⁹Ibid., p. D-119.
- ¹⁰Ibid., p. D-119.

YADKIN COUNTY

- ¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: North Carolina (December, 1970), p. 14.
- ²N. C. Employment Security Comm., North Carolina Work Force Estimates (August, 1970), p. 215.
- ³N. C. Dept. of Local Affairs, Division of Community Planning, Economic and Land Potential Studies and Land Development Plan: Stokes County, N. C. (September, 1969), p. 14.
- ⁴N. C. Dept. of Administration, Profile: North Carolina Counties (August, 1970), p. 100.
- ⁵Ibid., p. 100
- ⁶Op. Cit., N. C. Dept. of Local Affairs, Division of Community Planning,
- ⁷"1970 Survey of Buying Power", Sales Management: The Marketing Magazine (June 10, 1970), p. D-120.

LAND USE

ALAMANCE COUNTY¹

Alamance County is functionally an urban oriented area although it is about ninety per cent rural in terms of land use. Even though urban development is concentrated in the east-west corridor following the routes of the major highways traversing the County, the rest of the County is more densely settled than are the six counties of the rural frame.

Seventy per cent of the urban development of the County is devoted to residential land use.² The major residential uses are concentrated in the municipalities of Burlington, Elon College, Gibsonville, Graham, and Mebane, which provide community water and sewer services. Likewise, residential uses are located in the Haw River community which is provided with water and sewer services by the Haw River Sanitary District.

About ten per cent of the urban development in the County is devoted to commercial uses. The major concentrations are in the downtown areas of the municipalities of Burlington, Graham, and Mebane. Holly Hill Mall is a large shopping center on the western edge of Burlington, north of I-85.

About eight per cent of the urban development area consists of industrial land use which is dominated by the textile industry and electronics. Industrial land uses are scattered throughout the east-west urban corridor of the County, particularly along the Southern Railway in Mebane; in the Haw River community; and in Graham, Burlington, and the Elon College-Gibsonville area. County planners have recommended that Alamance County concentrate its efforts in the strengthening of its manufacturing activities, particularly by locating new industry in the area. Recommended industries are those such as fabricated metals, machinery, and other durable products, which are either scarce or nonexistent in Alamance County. The Burlington area is suggested as an ideal industrial location from a transportation standpoint because it is located along I-85, the major highway through the industrial Piedmont section of North Carolina.³

Public and semi-public land uses consist of schools and other public buildings, recreational facilities, recreational areas, churches, cemeteries, and the like. Public and semi-public land accounts for approximately twelve per cent of the urban development area. Recreational uses dominate the land area in this category.⁴

Rural and undeveloped land dominate the land use in Alamance County except in the east-west urban corridor previously described. This rural and undeveloped land, nearly ninety-two per cent of the total land area of the County, consists of agricultural land, surface water, and undeveloped land. According to the Alamance County Planning Department, the heavy agricultural use of the land is due primarily to the variety of soils in the County.⁵ In 1966, agricultural land consisted of nearly eighty-three per cent of the rural and undeveloped land in the County.

The County planners suggest that the land area with the greatest potential for medium to high density urban development is located in the east-west corridor of Alamance County. They substantiate their recommendation by citing factors such as the existing urban land use pattern, recent urban trends, existing transportation facilities (particularly I-85 and the Southern Railway), and existing utilities with expansion potential (particularly the major water and sewer facilities).

The planners believe the land area with the greatest potential for recreation and conservation in Alamance County is located around existing and potential reservoirs, in the vicinity of the Cane Creek Mountains and Alamance Battleground, and along the streams.⁶ The existing recreational uses, the lack of urban development, and the natural features and the vistas provided by the mountains are significant factors in designating the Cane Creek Mountains a potential recreational area.

The water resource potential of Alamance County is limited. The small basins, low stream flows, sources of pollution, and the amount of precipitation within the Upper Haw River Drainage Area limit the water resource potential of the County. Planning estimates indicate that all the water resources of this area must be protected and developed to meet the future water needs of industry, commerce, and population.⁷

Elon College

Elon College is, in effect, a large neighborhood adjacent to an urban area, Burlington. It is expected to remain a "bedroom" community, meaning that the bulk of future land development must be for residential structures. On one hand, there is a need for low rent, high density housing for college students, elderly, and low income families. On the other, there is an anticipated need for housing for the middle and upper middle income residents who would occupy suburban homes on larger lots.⁸

Large commercial areas are not proposed for Elon College because of the proximity of facilities in Burlington, industrial land use exists in locations with easy access to either major highways and rail facilities, or both, and away from uses such as the College and residential areas.

Cultural and recreational land use in Elon College consists of such facilities as the College, a home for children, and a town park.⁹

Burlington

Burlington is the largest city within Alamance County. It is one of the nodes of the Triad Dispersed City with a downtown trade area about two-thirds

the size of those of Greensboro and Winston-Salem, but of a size roughly corresponding with the Alamance County boundaries. Industry has sought the City and its environs in the typical Piedmont pattern of non-localization or decentralization. Burlington is potentially self-sufficient for shopping and employment, although it is probable that most commercial recreational activities such as sports events, theater, and the like, must be sought elsewhere. It is largely because of Burlington that the County claims a natural affinity with the urban core of the Piedmont Triad Region.

Graham

The Town of Graham forms the southeast quadrant of the Burlington/Graham urbanized area. The two cities, however, function more like twin cities than like a single urban entity. For example, Graham has its own central business district, its own industrial areas, and its own recreational areas. Graham and Burlington were once separate spatial entities that subsequently grew together. The fact that Graham contains the seat of county government tends to substantiate this twin city phenomenon.

Gibsonville

Gibsonville is on the far western edge of Alamance County in the east-west urban corridor. The Town straddles the Alamance/Guilford County line - the eastern half of the Town is in Alamance County and the western half is within Guilford. Gibsonville serves primarily as a residential suburb for Burlington but quite a few residents commute westward to Greensboro. There is little industry within Gibsonville itself, but there is considerable industry within commuting distance, not only in the nearby cities but along Interstate 85. Retail activities are available in the central business district and in a strip along Route U. S. 70.

Mebane

Mebane is located on the far eastern edge of Alamance County in the east-west urban corridor. The Town serves the eastern portion of the County in much the same way as Gibsonville serves the western portion; that is, as a residential, commuting suburb. There is little industry within Mebane itself, but considerable industry just five or six miles to the west in Graham and Burlington.

CASWELL COUNTY

Caswell County is almost totally rural. Virtually nothing has been published regarding the use of the land within the County, although much of the land is known to be agricultural in character, but not always in function. For example, of the more than two hundred thousand acres in farms, less than one-sixth is in harvested cropland. The County is the birthplace of bright leaf tobacco, and much of the cultivated land is devoted to this product.

The settlements function as rural trading centers and contain virtually no industry. Industry, however, is scattered sparingly through the rural countryside in southwestern and eastern Caswell County. Drives to entice industrial migration have met with little success.

A federal watershed project was still pending at the end of 1970. This project, known as the Country Line Creek Watershed Development, would offer major recreational and industrial potential. The project calls for two impoundments on the Country Line Creek (a waterway coursing through the center of the County). One impoundment, creating a lake of 780 acres, would be primarily for flood control and recreation; the other would supply Yanceyville with a source of water.

Water would seem to be Caswell County's major non-agricultural resource. If water in the County could be impounded so as to attract industry, tourists, and vacationers, the County would become less dependent on tobacco farming.

Yanceyville

Yanceyville, the county seat of Caswell County, is little more than a village. It is located in the geometric center of the County and functions as a rural trading center for most of the County. Yanceyville contains a core of commercial establishments surrounded by a frame of residential uses, but no manufacturing industry.

DAVIDSON COUNTY

Davidson County is one of the five urban, manufacturing-oriented counties of the Triad Dispersed City. Two major population nodes, Thomasville and Lexington, lie athwart the main transportation routes through the County. A third agglomeration, Denton, is located in the southeastern part of the County. Denton has recently been connected to Thomasville via a new highway. Both urban places are expected to benefit (from this construction) with industrial growth.

According to a recent news release, Davidson County continues to benefit from industrial migration from Guilford and Forsyth Counties.¹ Part of the "pull" force exerted on such industry originates with the rural water systems, in operation and under construction. These water systems have been largely financed by the Farmers Home Administration and provide service to the vast majority of residents within Davidson County.

Population and residential land use tends to be concentrated in urban areas, but densities are fairly high throughout the County. These fairly high rural densities are largely the result of heads-of-household who commute to factory jobs in Lexington and Thomasville and farm part time. Both cities have an unusually large employment field, and some 3,000 small tobacco/mixed farms occupy the countryside. Both factors indicate this type existence. Factory jobs are mostly in the textile and furniture industries.

Davidson County possesses unusual potential for recreational activity. The Yadkin River forms the southwestern boundary of the County and offers many opportunities for recreation. The River could be developed even further although it is already a regional attraction. Beyond this, there are only three major public parks in the County, one in each of the three cities.

Thomasville

Most of the residential areas of Thomasville have developed as one cohesive unit, but in recent years the trend is toward isolated pockets of subdivisions near the northern and southeastern city limits. Isolated developments such as these have increased the cost of providing utility lines to the subdivisions, because the large amount of vacant land between subdivisions produces no revenue to cover costs of utility extensions.²

Commercial development in Thomasville evolved from the establishment of commercial facilities on the highways close to residential areas. This produced the strip commercial development which is firmly entrenched on the major thoroughfares of Thomasville. The central business district (CBD), which functions as the commercial core, is located in the approximate geographic center of the City.³ Thomasville contains one shopping center larger than 100,000 square feet of sales area. The shopping center, "Southgate," is only about one-half mile west of the central business district.

The influence of the railroad dictated the pattern of industrial land use which is characterized by industrial corridors. Recently, there has been a decentralization trend from railroad access location to highway-oriented locations.

Lexington

The City of Lexington, county seat of Davidson County, is located in the approximate geometric center of the County on Interstate Highway 85. In addition to this excellent transport artery, Lexington is served also by two railroads; the Southern Railway and the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad.

Employment in Lexington is largely in manufacturing with an emphasis on furniture manufacturing. Employment, however, has diversified over the last decade with the addition of plate glass manufacturing, battery making, and several textile and apparel firms. The manufacturing land use pattern follows the rail lines through the City. The Southern Railway is virtually lined with industry and the Winston-Salem Southbound exhibits the same pattern along its northern track through the City.

Residential subdivision has occurred in all quadrants of the City with the exception of the western quadrant. Interstate Highway 85 and both rail lines form effective barriers to westward residential expansion.

The central business district of the City is a strip along Main Street with a trade area corresponding to all but the southern one-eighth of Davidson County. Retail sales have been increasing at nine per cent per year for Lexington as a whole. Since there are no large shopping centers within the City, most of the increase must be assigned to the central area. A large shopping center, however, is planned for the southern periphery of the City and, when built, will surely have a great impact on the CBD.

Lexington has shown great foresight in park-land acquisition. Several mini-parks have been developed and more are under acquisition and/or construction. These parks variously have playground facilities, swimming pools, or sports fields. Construction is underway on a 136 acre park at the eastern edge of the City, a major facility for a city of this size.

Denton

Denton is the smallest municipality in Davidson County. It consists largely of a central business district surrounded by residences with very little industry within the Town. The recently completed highway to Thomasville, which furnishes improved access between Denton and the rest of the urban core, connects Denton to Interstate 85 and may influence industry to migrate to the Town. Improved access will surely result in population growth over the next decade.

DAVIE COUNTY

Davie County's residential pattern reflects the rural-oriented nature of the County with a low density of 58 people per square mile compared with the 83 per square mile of the State as a whole. The County has no large urban center, the majority of the population being rural farmers. Mocksville, the county seat, and Cooleemee, a small textile mill town, are the largest communities in the County.¹

Davie County's residential development pattern is similar to that of most of Piedmont North Carolina's rural oriented counties. Single-family residences are predominant and are mostly located along primary roads. The major concentrations (excluding Mocksville and Cooleemee) are found in proximity to highway intersections, although many farmsteads occupy secondary road sites. The population pattern, therefore, is characterized by fairly even densities.

Mocksville has the only concentration of residential, commercial and industrial development. According to county officials, future development of residential areas in Mocksville and, indeed, in the County as a whole, will be aided by a county-wide or area system for water and sewer facilities not yet a reality. According to County governmental officials, enforcement of housing standards set forth in subdivision regulations for the entire county will provide more attractive and orderly development of residential areas and help to eliminate undesirable and substandard conditions. Since these regulations are quite recent (1969), however, it is not yet possible to evaluate results.

The primary pattern of commercial development in the County is that of a "crossroad" agglomeration.² Here, commercial development is at highway intersections and consists of a grocery store-service station plus farm implements and a feed and seed store. Commercial land use is also found within the municipal boundaries of Mocksville and in the community of Cooleemee. Mocksville is the County's primary trade center. Another dense concentration of commercial activity is located at the intersection of North Carolina Highway 801 and U. S. Highway 158. According to County officials, the most "attractive" areas for commercial development are in the vicinity of I-40, particularly at the interchanges.

Industrial development in the County is centered around the Mocksville area. There has also been a recent trend toward industrial development in the northeastern part of the County. A single exception to these locations is a textile mill located in Cooleemee. County officials feel that most industrial development can be expected to occur along the major roads and relatively close to urban areas. Completion of I-40 through the County is expected to be a stimulus to industrial development. One drawback to development is that approximately thirty per cent of the soil has a severe degree of limitation in regard to septic tank systems, industrial footings, and road bases.

Significant importance lies in the recreational potential of the County. Abundant wildlife and access to the Yadkin River are important features in this respect. The Yadkin River forms the eastern and southeastern boundary of Davie County while the South Yadkin River forms the southern boundary. The streams and rivers create a potential for recreational as well as industrial uses. A tremendous asset to the County would be the construction of a reservoir built specifically for recreation purposes, with camp grounds, cottages, marinas, and the like. Davie's location in the Triad Region could make the development of such a project very successful.³

A majority of the County's recreational land use is designed to appeal to the individual and/or family rather than groups. Also, most activities are fee based.⁴ County officials suggest that more diverse facilities located in proximity to population centers (Mocksville and Cooleemee) and a scheduled program of events would balance the present recreational facilities.

Mocksville

Mocksville, the county seat of Davie County, is the largest community within the County; yet, it contains only slightly over twenty-five hundred people. Mocksville functions as the major rural trading center of the County, as a residential agglomeration, and as a small industrial center.

The Mocksville central business district is near the center of the Town, but commercial activity along U. S. Highway 601 leads to and from the commercial core. Industry is concentrated on the east side of the Town and is separated from the central business district by a buffer of residential land use.

FORSYTH COUNTY

Forsyth County is one of the wealthiest and most populous in the State. Although Forsyth County is quite industrial, it is also prosperous agriculturally. The topography of the County is one of low foothills and fertile plateaus of about 1,000 feet elevation. Nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants live in Winston-Salem. The County is quite urbanized because of the large industries associated with the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and because of the existing textile complex. Forsyth leads all the counties in North Carolina in the value of its manufacturing products. Agriculturally, tobacco is the chief cash crop, but dairy products represent a good portion of total farm income. It is the popularity of the cigarette, however, that has made Forsyth County one of the foremost counties in the State.¹

Forsyth County has progressed from an extensive, rural agricultural county to an intensive, urban industrial county. Though expanding rapidly, industrial land in use comprises only a small proportion of total developed land in Forsyth County. Total land in industrial use in 1966 was 1,675 acres, with almost sixty per cent of it within Winston-Salem.² Nationally, Forsyth County (including Winston-Salem and Kernersville) has gained prominence as a primary manufacturing center for tobacco, textiles, and electrical equipment.

Manufacturing is expected to grow faster than other industrial activities in the County with a shift from slow-growth industries (tobacco and textiles) to new faster growth industries such as fabricated metals and machinery.³ Development in new industry has expanded in all directions from Winston-Salem, but primarily along the railways and major highways.

The future urban form of Forsyth County is strongly suggested by the natural drainage system and by the relative permanence of existing development including major thoroughfares. In the central portion of Forsyth County is the Muddy Creek drainage area, which can be sewered more efficiently than the rest of the County and has an abundance of good land to serve nearly all the forecast development needs of the people.

Of the 1,600 acres of commercial land in use in Forsyth County, more than two-thirds are within Winston-Salem including almost ten per cent in the CBD.⁴ The suburban shopping areas, which are partly competitive with the CBD, are primarily oriented to neighborhood or community markets. These areas require major access and extensive off-street parking, and they use more land than the relatively high-density downtown businesses. Major thoroughfares linking nearby shopping centers in Forsyth County enable competition among them in the north, west, southwest, and central areas. In the eastern part of the County, distances are greater, routes are less direct, and choices are limited.

In 1966 there were approximately 9,000 acres of public and quasi-public land in Forsyth County serving the population with educational, recreational, religious, health, and similar facilities and approximately 14,200 acres in use for utilities and rights of way serving commercial, residential, and industrial development. Rugged topography, the presence of surface water, flood plains, or soils presenting problems for housing or other construction or even for agriculture, such as may be found in some outlying areas of the County, have special appeal for public open space use, including commercial golf courses, and are less costly to acquire than prime land.⁵ Tanglewood, a country park located about seven miles southwest of Winston-Salem, is owned and operated by a private foundation on a user fee basis. The park is highly developed and is a significant part of the recreational resources of Winston-Salem and the County as well as surrounding counties in Region G.

Winston-Salem

Winston-Salem is the primary city of Forsyth County and the third largest city in North Carolina. The City is highly industrialized, contains six large shopping centers plus a well-developed central business district, and houses almost 133,000 people (1970).

Manufacturing in Winston-Salem, when measured by employment, is still concentrated in the central district near the downtown area. Through the years, however, industry has expanded outward in all directions within the City, but especially north and south.

Population densities are highest north of the Winston-Salem CBD. The second highest densities are in newer areas of the City and in those areas just outside the city limits.

Residential construction in Winston-Salem has, for many years, favored the single family dwelling unit. Over the past few years, however, more and more multi-family structures have been built. Although there has been some problem with subdivision of the land for residential development, Winston-Salem remains a vital and pleasant segment of the Triad Dispersed City.

Kernersville

Kernersville is a small, manufacturing-oriented town at the eastern edge of Forsyth County. The Town is situated on the urban corridor that links Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and Burlington. This excellent location on Interstate 40 has attracted much industry to the Town, and will continue to influence industrial immigration. There is no major shopping center in Kernersville (other than its small central business district), but one has been proposed and is expected to be built within the next few years. Although Kernersville offers much in the way of employment, it also functions as a residential suburb of Winston-Salem and Greensboro.

GUILFORD COUNTY

Guilford County, like its neighbors, was until relatively recent years a predominantly agricultural area. Its two major cities, Greensboro and High Point, which developed largely after the completion of the railway route that linked the nodes of the "Piedmont Crescent," have, in the last half century, grown to such size that the County has become urban dominated. Agriculture has been on the retreat for some years.

Guilford County is located in an area with gently rolling hills and well drained land. The natural waterways are small, as they are the headwaters of the Upper Haw and Deep Rivers. The limited stream flows that results could be the biggest problems in the future since low stream flows limit reservoir capacity and increase the danger of pollution.

The total of existing industrially used land in the County as a whole is about 2,800 acres, of which about 850 acres is located in Greensboro, approximately 1,100 acres in High Point, and the remaining 850 or so being beyond city boundaries.¹ Greensboro has a large and diverse manufacturing base in its economy. Nevertheless, it is the steady build-up of professional and business services in recent years which has distinguished it from nearby cities. Greensboro is also the second largest wholesale distribution center in North Carolina. The growth of High Point is attributable chiefly to the development of the furniture, hosiery, and allied industries.

Commercial use is roughly equivalent in number of acres to industrial use and is located in the cities or near them. The areas in and around Greensboro and High Point have many large shopping centers which closely follow the highway pattern. In the rural areas, commercial centers are located in small settlements and at crossroads where there are gas stations and food stores, often in combination.

A high proportion of the land in Guilford County is devoted to residential use. Over sixty per cent of the rural county area is devoted to this use. These areas tend to be along major transportation routes.

The 1.6 per cent of land in Guilford County devoted to public or quasi-public uses is in the form of government functions, libraries, a coliseum, colleges and universities, schools, churches, playgrounds, museums, and public safety facilities.

Agriculture, forests, and vacant land account for the rest of the County's land. Tobacco is Guilford County's leading money crop. Grain and hay comprise the highest percentage of total acreage devoted to agricultural crops.

Greensboro

Residential growth in Greensboro has been largely a matter of growing outward from the center of the City. This centrifical residential growth pattern can be labeled "urban sprawl" since it tended to skip many areas, leaving them vacant, to be filled in later with residential and other urban uses or to be permanently by-passed.

Within the City, single-family houses are the largest proportion of residential types, but the margin over two-family and multi-family dwellings is narrowing.²

Commercial use occupies only a small portion of the total land area of the City, yet is an important segment. Commercial areas can be broadly divided into these categories: (1) the shopping center, (2) the thoroughfare service districts, and (3) the central business district (CBD). The CBD is Greensboro's largest commercial agglomeration. The frame of the CBD is Greensboro's largest wholesaling center. Shopping centers are located throughout the City. Greensboro contains eleven centers with more than 100,000 square feet of sales space.³

Greensboro is located in the heart of the Piedmont textile manufacturing area. In spite of significant non-manufacturing enterprises in the City, Greensboro's economy is dominated by manufacturing. The manufacturing land use is primarily railroad oriented. The distribution of manufacturing land use extends outward from the center of the City, along the rail lines, in an intermittent rather than continual radial pattern. Industrial suburbanization is occurring rapidly in the Guilford County area west of Greensboro. The fact that the regional airport is located in proximity to Greensboro has been a distinct advantage to the City in terms of industrial growth. One of the larger industrial parks is located outside the City very close to the airport.

The City owns approximately 2,400 acres of park and open land within and without the City, a ratio of more than sixteen and one-half acres per 1,000 persons. Greensboro boasts the second largest general purpose coliseum in the nation (second only to New York City's Madison Square Garden) and thus plays host to many nationally acclaimed events each year.⁴

High Point

Furniture, hosiery, textiles, and related industries account for almost seventy-five per cent of the manufacturing firms in the High Point area. The industries are located mainly south of the CBD along the Southern Railway and US 29A and US 70A southwest of the CBD. The area west of Archdale and just south of High Point in Randolph County is prime industrial land. This may very well be the High Point industrial area of the future.

The High Point central business district is the City's largest commercial area. Its trade area is restricted because of the competition from the larger cities of Greensboro and Winston-Salem. Two large shopping centers, Westchester Mall and College Village, are situated in High Point. Commercial activity northwest and southeast along U. S. Highway 311 is also evident.

The east central and south central neighborhoods, south of the Southern Railway main line, have the highest population densities in the City.⁵ The east central and south central neighborhoods also contain many substandard structures. Many manufacturers and business leaders believe the number one barrier to new industry for High Point is a lack of housing within the City.⁶

Jamestown

Jamestown is a small community lying athwart US Highway 29A-70A, the "Old High Point/Greensboro Road." The town's south and west limits are coterminus with the north and east limits of the City of High Point. Jamestown is only a short ride from the City of Greensboro. The Town contains many fine old homes and a number of historical buildings. Jamestown has very limited industry but it does contain a shopping core that draws somewhat from the eastern edge of High Point as well as from the small surrounding rural trade area. Guilford Technical Institute is located in the Jamestown urban area. Guilford Tech, as it is called locally, trains many students in skills required for local industry and offers certain academic courses as well.

Gibsonville

A discussion of the land use of the Town of Gibsonville is contained in the land use discussion of Alamance County.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Randolph County, in spite of its rural appearance, is one of the urban oriented counties of the Piedmont Triad Region. Although about forty-five per cent of the land within the County is in farms, only seven per cent of the labor force is employed in agriculture.¹ More than half of the land devoted to residential purposes is within the urban agglomerations. It is within these agglomerations that growth has occurred and where it is expected to continue to occur.²

The topography varies from gently rolling to almost mountainous terrain with portions of three drainage basins within the County. These natural features provide outstanding potential for recreational activities. Hunting preserves and clubs, group camps, parks, athletic fields, and golf courses are already liberally sprinkled throughout the County. The Uwharrie National Forest of almost 29,000 acres plus other federally owned tracts of land add considerably to the recreational potential of the County. Further evidence of this is the selection of Purgatory Mountain for the site of the State Zoo.

Most of the commercial and industrial areas are concentrated in urban agglomerations. The textile industry is the largest manufacturing employer in the County, and Asheboro and environs contains the greatest concentration of these plants. Of the various 158 manufacturing plants located within the County, 81 are in or near the City of Asheboro.³

The most productive farm lands are found in the northwest (dairying and tobacco), northcentral (livestock), and southeast (broilers, tobacco, and corn).

Asheboro

Nearly half (47.3 per cent) of the developed land in Asheboro is used for residential purposes. Businesses use 5.6 per cent and industrial activities occupy 5.8 per cent of the developed land. Another 6.4 per cent is taken up by institutions such as schools, churches, parks, and the remaining 34.9 per cent is used for streets and railroads.⁴

The commercial segment of Asheboro is confined mostly to the downtown area and to strips along the highway north and south of the CBD. It is, however, an important segment of the land use of the City. Surprisingly, the Asheboro downtown trade area is about the size of those of Greensboro and Winston-Salem. This commercial area draws from not only most of Randolph County but encroaches into Guilford on the north and Davidson on the west.

Industrial plants are scattered throughout the City but concentrations exist along US 220. The Asheboro employment field extends into southern Guilford and eastern Davidson Counties. Improvement of US 220, currently underway, is expected to extend the employment field and trade area even further.

Residential land use is of high density within Asheboro itself but at a lower density along the roads leading into the City.

Randleman

The largest and most dense residential section of Randleman is located in and around the central area. Excluding three blocks on US 220 devoted almost exclusively to service, business, and scattered production activities, this general area is the focal point or central complex of residential land concentration.⁵ Beyond the confines of the central area, housing is less compact, lots are larger, and residential development is much better suited to the landscape.

Randleman is an important textile center with industry located on large sites beside the railroad. One area east of the Town's center is crowded by run-down residential structures that border the gates of the industry. Most of the industrial employees live in this area. The community is paying for the incompatible mixture of uses in this area, the neighborhoods are unattractive, sometimes overcrowded and polluted; there is noise and traffic congestion and a general decline in property valuations.⁶

Most of the commercial establishments are found in the central area; a few are placed at scattered locations along US 220 and US 311.

Franklinville, Ramseur, Liberty, Seagrove, and Staley

These small towns scattered through eastern Randolph County serve as residential communities and as rural trade centers. They contain very few industries and just enough commercial activity to serve very small rural trade areas and the towns themselves.

Archdale

Archdale, abutting the Southern boundary of High Point at the Guilford-Randolph County line, is cited by High Point City and Randolph County officials as an industrial center of the future. Archdale contains very little industry as yet, but its location (very close to important industrial zones in High Point), plus the fact that it contains much vacant land well suited for industrial development and will be bisected by the new Interstate 85, indicates an industrial future for the community. Archdale contains residences and a commercial core - a labor force and commercial services - as a further inducement to industrial immigration.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Rockingham County is predominantly a rural non-farm area. Its economic structure is based on the textile and tobacco industries. According to County officials, its proximity to Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and other urban centers in the area makes Rockingham County a logical extension of this industrialized section of the Piedmont Crescent. Its location, coupled with the mild climate, available workers, transportation facilities, and readily available water supply from the Dan River, rank it as a good area for expanding industrial development.¹

The residential growth patterns have been pronounced in and around the major settlement areas and along some of the main highways. As new residential areas are developed, more land per family is being used for medium and low density developments.²

Recreational activities within Rockingham County consist of golf courses, parks, YMCA's, swimming pools, community centers, and city and county school grounds. The majority of these recreational areas are located in the major settlements. There are no large outstanding public land holdings within the County. Rockingham County has approximately 63.9 per cent of the total County land in forest.

Most of the commercial and industrial areas are concentrated in or near urban agglomerations. There is a great range of textile production in the County, and the County is well served by rail and highway facilities.

Rockingham County can point to a major achievement. The Rockingham County Community College has been a boon to the economy and to the County. The College is not only raising the educational level within the County itself, but draws students from Guilford, Alamance, and Forsyth Counties. The consequent inflow of money and higher educational attainment can be tallied economically, but the cultural worth of an educated person is difficult to measure. The open door policy and inexpensive tuition has permitted Rockingham Community College to achieve these ends.

Reidsville

Most of the urban development in Reidsville has been in the southwest quadrant with very little expansion in the other quadrants. This is due to the topography of the area since much of the land north and east of the CBD has slopes greater than fifteen per cent while to the south and southwest, most of the land has slopes less than fifteen per cent.³

Of the developed land in the City, fifty-four per cent is being used for residential purposes. Commercial establishments are located mostly in the CBD and to the north and south of it on US 29. Most of the industrial uses are located in a narrow belt along the railway. There are only a few industrial users in the fringe, but the majority are large land users.

Reidsville is essentially a well-balanced community, but there are few facilities in the area specifically designed to meet social and cultural needs.⁴

Madison-Mayodan

There are 1,293 acres of land currently being used for residential purposes in the Madison-Mayodan area, especially in the areas west of Madison and Mayodan, northwest of Mayodan, and east of Mayodan.

Commercial establishments are located in the central business districts, and along US 220. Industrial land areas are located south of US 311 and east and west along US 220. Community officials believe the towns are overspecialized in textiles and suggest that efforts to attract new industry be directed toward industries unrelated to the textile field. Community officials suggest the towns attempt to attract industry which will provide diversified employment opportunities for skilled and college-trained personnel.⁵

Eden

Eden is the result of combining three neighboring towns in 1967: Draper, Leaksville, and Spray. Approximately 30 square miles of land are now included in the City. About twenty per cent of this area is in urban uses, while eighty per cent is vacant land. Urban development is largely concentrated north of the Dan River in a triangular area. Although the three towns have been combined into one city, they still function as though they were three separate towns.⁶

Residential land use occupies sixty per cent of the developed area in Leaksville, sixty-two per cent in Draper, and fifty-eight per cent in Spray. In the past, residential development has largely taken place near the business and industrial areas in all three communities.

The CBD is the main area of commercial trade in Leaksville and Draper, but Spray lacks one. Instead, businesses are located in a discontinuous strip along Spray's major traffic thoroughfares. The largest concentration of industrial land uses in Eden is located in the Spray community.⁷

Wentworth

Wentworth is the county seat of Rockingham County. County administration is the chief function of Wentworth since it contains no industry, little retailing, and few people.

STOKES COUNTY

Stokes County is rural and agricultural. Agriculture is the largest employer with tobacco being the major crop. About thirty per cent of County lands are used for agricultural purposes with a full twenty per cent in crop land.¹

Retailing, in the form of food stores, auto dealers, and gas stations, follows agriculture in importance. Service activities are increasing while wholesaling is declining in the County due to the concentration of wholesaling in Forsyth and Guilford Counties to the south of Stokes County.

There are 24 industrial establishments in the County concentrated near Walnut Cove and on US 52. According to County officials, Stokes County needs to develop its water and sewer systems before industry can expand. The residential area is spread evenly along the road system in the County in strips. In the opinion of County officials this has "land locked" other

desirable lands located back from the roads near these residential developments for both industry and residence.

Hanging Rock State Park is the largest public area in Stokes County. It is located in the center of the County. There is much potential in recreation especially in the northern portion of the County. The Sauratown Mountains, contained entirely within the County, are a potentially excellent magnet for tourism. There are not great numbers of historic sites in Stokes County because of the lack of development in earlier years. Those that do exist could be exploited for the cultural benefit of the County's residents and as an attraction to parallel the County's natural beauty. This would aid in the development of tourism.²

Stokes County must improve its transportation and communication system in order to attract both tourists and industry. The roads are less than adequate, and modern technology could improve them even though the terrain is hilly and mountainous.³

Danbury

Danbury, the county seat of Stokes County, is a residential and commercial service town just to the east of Hanging Rock State Park. The Town contains little or no industry but does service the visitors and campers from the Park with retail goods and services. Danbury is a picturesque community built on hilly terrain. Many of the structures ante-date the War Between the States and add to the quaint appearance of the Town.

Walnut Cove

Walnut Cove is the manufacturing center of Stokes County. More than twenty manufacturing establishments are concentrated in or near the community. Nevertheless, residents think of the Town as a pleasant place to live. This opinion is substantiated by the increasing number of resident "ex-urbanites" from Winston-Salem. Many of the Town's residents commute daily to Winston-Salem, and many travel the central portion of the State.

Walnut Cove is also the major rural trading center of Stokes County and contains, for this purpose, a concentrated central business district. Walnut Cove is also the home of one of the more famous of the North Carolina art colonies. Pottery making, weaving, painting, and glass blowing and other arts and crafts may be observed and the products purchased by the public.

SURRY COUNTY

Surry County is located in the northwest where the Piedmont meets the mountains. The County's terrain is mostly high, rolling hills in the east and mountains in the west, yet its land use is primarily agricultural. One hundred thirty-five thousand acres in farms with farming the principal source of income within the County tells the story. Tobacco is the major cash crop.¹

Forests, mountains, and hills, which constitute a potential tourist attraction, are as yet largely untapped. Pilot Mountain State Park is an exception to this situation.

Industry (primarily textiles) is concentrated in urban areas. One industry unique to Surry County, however, is quarrying. The largest open-faced granite quarry in the world is located in the Town of Mount Airy.

Commercial activity is found in the settlement areas, especially Elkin, Flat Rock, Dobson, Pilot Mountain, and Mount Airy. Residential land use follows typical patterns with development along the road system. Winston-Salem serves as the regional center for wholesale trade, finance, and specialized business for Surry County.²

Mount Airy

Residential land use accounts for fifty-three per cent of Mount Airy's developed land. Residential development has generally taken place in the north. Considerable growth has also occurred to the west of the unincorporated community of Toast.³

Approximately six per cent of the developed portion of Mount Airy is used for commercial purposes. There is no large concentration of commercial uses outside the CBD.

Industrial use occupies 9.2 per cent of the developed land. The North Carolina Granite Quarry accounts for 3.5 per cent of this industrial land. Industrial land uses are generally located to the west and along the railroad leading to the North Carolina Granite Company. There are few parks and playgrounds in Mount Airy.

Elkin-Jonesville

Elkin is located in the extreme southwest corner of Surry County abutting Jonesville in Yadkin County. Elkin and Jonesville function as a rural trade center for the area. Both towns offer central business districts, and both CBD's are surrounded by residential areas. Elkin contains an industrial area to the east of the central business district but within the Town's boundaries.

Dobson, Pilot Mountain

Dobson, located in the geographic center of Surry County, functions as the county seat and as a rural trade center for the central county area. Pilot Mountain functions as a rural trade center for the eastern part of the County and as a tourist supply center for visitors to Pilot Mountain State Park. Both towns offer little in the way of industrial employment.

YADKIN COUNTY

Yadkin County is predominantly rural and basically agricultural with seventy per cent of the 2,177 farms operating on a commercial basis. Tobacco is the main cash crop, but corn accounts for the highest acreage. Soils of high or fair productivity account for seventy-eight per cent of the County. These soils are well drained, making the area suitable for agricultural uses as well as for light industry. The County has no urban centers of over 2,500 people, no railroad, and only a few textile industries.

Industrial development is inconsequential compared to the agricultural activity in the County. Industrial land use is limited, and industry is scattered throughout the County. Approximately 60 sawmills operate either full or part time. An asset to the County is a modern, well-located highway system. Electric power lines and telephone lines are the only utilities running through the entire County.

Most of the residential development is found on both sides of the highways that pass through the settlements. These crossroad settlements are growing in population and commercial activity, but forty per cent of the County residences are farm houses.

Several mineral industries operate in the County. There is a granite quarry, a crushed limestone industry, sand and gravel pits, and a granite crusher. Building and highway contractors are the largest customers for these products.

Water is an important resource of the County. The Yadkin River constitutes the major portion of this resource, and officials believe this could be one attraction for industry.¹ In the low lands along the Yadkin River, the drainage is poor and subject to flooding. When and if dams are built, they will have a profound influence on the development of Yadkin County. For example, much agricultural land will be lost to reservoirs. When and if this development comes, it will be necessary to pass ordinances to protect potential residential and recreational facilities and help to resolve problems that will arise from joint use of the reservoirs for boating, fishing, hunting and swimming.

Forests make up about 46.2 per cent of the total land area of Yadkin County. Only about 0.1 per cent of this is publicly owned. There are no national forests or public park lands within the County. County officials have suggested that wildlife preserves be established within the County to protect the remaining species.²

There is great potential for public recreational facilities. Areas in the southwest and northwest are recommended by County officials as recreational parks. A factor that could contribute to future growth within the County is a plan offered by County officials to expand water and sewage facilities. The plan, if implemented, could stimulate industrial development, school construction, road construction, and the construction of recreation and leisure time facilities.³

Yadkinville, Boonville, Smithtown, East Bend, Arlington

These towns, scattered throughout Yadkin County, function primarily as rural trade centers. Each center services a limited trade area. The towns, then, are composed primarily of central business districts surrounding by residences. Yadkinville is the county seat of Yadkin County, and, therefore, offers governmental functions as well as commercial functions to the citizens of the Town and its rural hinterland.

Jonesville

A discussion of the Town of Jonesville's land use is contained in the land use discussion of Surry County.

LAND USE FOOTNOTES
COUNTIES IN REGION G

ALAMANCE COUNTY

¹Land use statistics for each of the counties follow the eleven county narratives and were taken from:

Scott, Robert, W. L. Turner, G. A. Jones, Profile: North Carolina Counties, N. C. Dept. of Administration, Budget Division, Raleigh, N. C., August, 1970.

²Alamance County Planning Department, Land Development and Potential Study of Alamance County, 1969, p. 21.

³Alamance County Planning Board, Economic Potential Study for Alamance County, March, 1970, p. 24.

⁴Op. Cit., see #2, p. 24.

⁵Op. Cit., see #2, p. 26.

⁶Op. Cit., see #2, p. 37.

⁷Op. Cit., see #2, p. 38.

⁸N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Elon College Land Development Plan, August, 1968, p. 3.

⁹Ibid., p. 5.

CASWELL COUNTY

¹Greensboro News-Record, January 2, 1971, p. 5.

DAVIDSON COUNTY

¹Ibid., p. 8.

²N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Use Survey and Analysis for Thomasville, N. C., March, 1965, p. 8.

³Ibid., p. 6.

DAVIE COUNTY

- ¹N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Use and Potential Study and Land Development Plan, 1965-1985 General Plan, Yadkin County, November, 1966, p. 6.
- ²Davie County Planning Board, Land Potential Study and Economic Potential Study for Davie County, N. C., January, 1969, p. 32.
- ³Ibid., p. 16.
- ⁴N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Development Plan and Community Facilities Plan, Davie County, N. C., May, 1969, p. 41.

FORSYTH COUNTY

- ¹Op. Cit., see Davie County, #2, p. 6.
- ²City-County Planning Board, Forsyth County and Winston-Salem, N. C., General Development Plan for the Year 2000, April, 1970, p. B-8.
- ³Ibid., p. B-9.
- ⁴Ibid., p. D-9.
- ⁵Ibid., p. E-10.

GUILFORD COUNTY

- ¹Guilford County Planning Board, Land Use Plan-Guilford County, N. C., 1966, p. 22.
- ²Greensboro Planning Department, Land Use Plan-Greensboro, N. C., 1967, p. 22.
- ³Ibid., p. 32.
- ⁴Ibid., p. 63.
- ⁵High Point City Planning Department, Optimum Environment for High Point, N. C., April, 1968, p. 12.
- ⁶Op. Cit., see Caswell County, #1, p. 6.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

- ¹N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Report on Randolph County, Comprehensive Study as to Population, Economy, and Water and Sewage Requirements to 1990, 1967, p. 14.
- ²Ibid., p. 25.
- ³City Planning and Architectural Associates, Chapel Hill, N. C., Land Use Plan, Asheboro, N. C., February, 1968, p. 5.
- ⁴Ibid., p. 6.
- ⁵N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Use Survey and Analysis, Randleman, N. C., January, 1967, p. 23.
- ⁶Ibid., p. 27.

ROCKINGHAM

- ¹N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Development Plan of the Tri-City Planning Area, June, 1966, p. 3.
- ²Ibid, p. 27.
- ³N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Development Plan and Thoroughfare Plan, Reidsville, N. C., June, 1964, p. 11.
- ⁴Ibid., p. 17.
- ⁵N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Development Plan and Community Facilities Plan, Madison-Mayodan, N. C., June, 1970, p. 7.
- ⁶N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Use Survey and Analysis of the Tri-City Planning Area, 1966, p. 33.
- ⁷Ibid., p. 65.

STOKES COUNTY

- ¹Stokes County Planning Board, Economic and Land Potential Studies and Land Development Plan, Stokes County, N. C., September, 1969, p. 3.

²Ibid., p. 58.

³Op. Cit., see Davie County, #2, p. 7.

SURRY COUNTY

¹N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Development Plan, Elkin, N. C., December, 1963, p. 14.

²N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Use Survey and Development Plan, Mount Airy, N. C., February, 1962, p. 9.

³Op. Cit., see Davie County, #2, p. 45.

YADKIN COUNTY

¹Op. Cit., see Davie County, #2, p. 60.

²Op. Cit., see Davie County, #2, p. 1.

³Op. Cit., see Caswell County, #1, p. 22.

TABLE 4 - I
LAND USE TABULATION

Alamance County

¹ Total area (thousands of acres) -	277.8	¹ Major Categories of Land:	
Land -	276.0	Forestry -	128.9
Water -	1.8	Cropland & Pasture -	104.4
		Recreation -	1.1

²Area in Farm (Acres) - 156,657

Cropland	
Harvested -	36,204
Pasture -	7,546
Not Harvested or Pastured -	16,471
Woodland	
Pastured -	10,846
Not Pastured -	56,425
Other Pasture	20,627
Other Land	8,538

³Rural & Undeveloped Land
(Acres) - 210,708

Cropland -	71,537
Harvested -	41,833
Idle -	29,704
Pasture -	33,729
Improved -	26,267
Unimproved -	7,462
Timberland -	105,442
Undeveloped -	42,012

³Urban - 18,500

Residential -	13,000
Commercial -	1,800
Industrial -	1,500
Public -	2,200

Transportation (Urban & Rural) - 4,200

¹Scott, Robert; N. L. Turner; G. A. Jones, Profile, North Carolina Counties.
N. C. Dept. of Administration, Budget Division, Raleigh, N. C. August, 1970.

²U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1964 Census of Agriculture,
Vol. I, State and County Statistics, Pts. 25-27, page 274.

³Alamance County Planning Board, Land Development Potential Study of Alamance
County, December, 1969, p. 25.

TABLE 4-2
LAND USE TABULATION

CASWELL COUNTY

1	Total area (thousands of acres) -	278.4	1	Major categories of land:	
	Land -	277.7		Forestry -	184.0
	Water -	0.7		Cropland & Pastures -	87.7
				Recreation -	18.9

2Area in Farm (Acres) - 209,618

Cropland	
Harvested -	33,138
Pasture -	2,806
Not Harvested or Pastured -	30,299
Woodland	
Pastured -	10,240
Not pastured -	103,303
Other Pasture	15,464
Other Land	14,368

Urban - no areas classified as urban in source materials

1 Scott, Robert; N. L. Turner; G. A. Jones, Profile, North Carolina Counties.
N. C. Dept. of Administration, Budget Division, Raleigh, N. C., August, 1970.

2 U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1964 Census of Agriculture,
Vol. I, State and County Statistics, Pts. 25-27, Page 274.

TABLE 4-3
LAND USE TABLUATION

Davidson County

¹ Total area (thousands of acres) -	358.4	¹ Major categories of land:	
Land -	347.9	Forestry -	179.0
Water -	10.5	Cropland & Pasture	125.3
		Recreation -	29.9

²Area in Farm (Acres) - 156,491

Cropland	
Harvested -	38,887
Pasture -	10,201
Not Harvested or Pastured -	19,171
Woodland	
Pastured -	9,289
Not Pastured -	53,280
Other Pasture	19,224
Other Land	6,439

³Urban - 7,488

Residential -	5,544
Commercial -	355
Industrial -	563
Public -	1,026

Transportation - Not listed in sources

¹Scott, Robert; N. L. Turner; G. A. Jones, Profile: North Carolina Counties. N. C. Dept. of Administration, Budget Division, Raleigh, N. C., August, 1970.

²U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1964 Census of Agriculture, Vol. I, State and County Statistics, Pts. 25-27. Page 274.

³North Carolina, Dept. of Conservation & Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Use Survey & Analysis, Thomasville, N. C., March, 1965.
North Carolina, Department of Conservation & Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Use Survey & Analysis, Lexington, N. C., 1970.

TABLE 4-4
LAND USE TABULATION

Davie County

¹ Total area (thousands of acres) -	169.0	¹ Major categories of land:	
Land -	168.1	Forestry -	74.9
Water -	0.9	Cropland & Pasture -	77.4
		Recreation -	1.2

² Area in Farm (Acres) - 103,869

Cropland	
Harvested -	23,778
Pasture -	7,188
Not Harvested or Pastured -	11,177
Woodland	
Pastured -	12,466
Not Pastured -	29,148
Other Pasture	15,157
Other Land	4,955

³Urban - 4,352

Residential -	2,770
Commercial -	267
Industrial -	280
Public -	570
Transportation -	265 miles paved
	200 miles unpaved

¹ Scott, Robert; N. L. Turner; G. A. Jones, Profile: North Carolina Counties. N. C. Dept. of Administration, Budget Div., Raleigh, N. C., August, 1970.

² U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1964 Census of Agriculture, Vol. I, State and County Statistics, Pts. 25-27, Page 274.

³ N. C. Dept. of Conservation & Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Potential Study & Economic Potential Study: Davie County, Jan. 1969, pp. 25-36. N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Mocksville--Town Development, Part I, 1960.

TABLE 4-5
LAND USE TABULATION

Forsyth County

¹ Total area (thousands of acres) -	271.4	¹ Major categories of land:	
Land -	270.2	Forestry -	133.7
Water -	1.2	Cropland & Pasture -	74.5
		Recreation -	7.2

²Area in Farm (Acres) - 108,262

Cropland	
Harvested -	26,004
Pasture -	5,693
Not Harvested or Pastured -	13,999
Woodland	
Pastured -	8,623
Not Pastured -	36,846
Other Pasture	9,852
Other Land	7,852

³Urban - 48,850

Residential -	22,300
Commercial -	1,668
Industrial -	1,675
Public -	8,998
Transportation -	14,207

¹ Scott, Robert; N. L. Turner; G. A. Jones, Profile: North Carolina Counties.
N. C. Dept. of Administration, Budget Division, Raleigh, N. C., August, 1970.

² U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1964 Census of Agriculture,
Vol. 1, State and County Statistics, Pts. 25-27, Page 274.

³ City-County Planning Board, Forsyth County and Winston-Salem, North
Carolina, General Development Plan for the Year 2000, April, 1970,
p. F-3.

TABLE 4-6
LAND USE TABULATION

Guilford County

¹ Total area (thousands of acres) -	417.3	¹ Major categories of land:	
Land -	414.3	Forestry -	191.8
Water -	3.0	Cropland & Pasture -	141.5
		Recreation -	3.1

² Area in Farm (Acres) - 196,981

Cropland

Harvested -	48,410
Pasture -	11,160
Not Harvested or Pastured -	22,540

Woodland

Pastured -	14,947
Not Pastured -	66,965

Other Pasture 19,731

Other Land 13,228

³Urban - 62,919

Residential -	29,079
Commercial -	2,624
Industrial -	2,698
Public -	6,540
Transportation -	21,978

¹Scott, Robert; N. L. Turner; G. A. Jones, Profile: North Carolina Counties. N. C. Dept. of Administration, Budget Division, Raleigh, N. C., August, 1970.

²U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1964 Census of Agriculture, Vol. 1, State and County Statistics, Pts. 25-27, Page 274.

³Guilford County, North Carolina, Existing Land Use 1966, Guilford County Planning Dept., pp. 29-31, 33-48.

TABLE 4-7
LAND USE TABULATION

Randolph County

¹ Total area (thousands of acres) -	512.6	¹ Major categories of land:	
Land -	511.6	Forestry -	315.0
Water -	1.0	Cropland & Pasture -	136.8
		Recreation -	4.0

² Area in Farm (Acres) - 234,741

Cropland

Harvested -	52,944
Pasture -	11,155
Not Harvested or Pastured -	18,559

Woodland

Pastured -	17,699
Not Pastured -	105,088

Other Pasture 20,786

Other Land 8,510

³Urban - 6,008

Residential -	2,898
Commercial -	297
Industrial -	332
Public -	399
Transportation -	2,082

¹ Scott, Robert; N. L. Turner; G. A. Jones, Profile: North Carolina Counties, N. C. Dept. of Administration, Budget Division, Raleigh, N. C., August, 1970.

² U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1964 Census of Agriculture, Vol. 1, State and County Statistics, Pts. 25-27, Page 274.

³ N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Use Survey and Analysis: Randleman, N. C., January, 1967, pp. 23-35.
N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Use Plan: Asheboro, N. C., 1968, p. 13.

TABLE 4-8
LAND USE TABULATION

Rockingham County

¹ Total area (thousands of acres) -	366.1	¹ Major categories of land:	
Land -	365.3	Forestry -	243.9
Water -	0.8	Cropland & Pasture -	110.0
		Recreation -	2.5

²Area in Farm (Acres) - 250,138

Cropland	
Harvested -	42,671
Pasture -	6,247
Not Harvested or Pastured -	30,745
Woodland	
Pastured -	12,202
Not Pastured -	118,141
Other Pasture	23,965
Other Land	16,167

³Urban - 6,989

Residential -	5,044
Commercial -	466
Industrial -	383
Public -	1,096
Transportation -	Not listed in sources

¹ Scott, Robert; N. L. Turner; G. A. Jones, Profile: North Carolina Counties. N. C. Dept. of Administration, Budget Division, Raleigh, N. C., August, 1970.

² U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1964 Census of Agriculture, Vol. 1, State and County Statistics, Pts. 25-27, Page 274.

³ N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Use Survey and Analysis of the Tri-City Planning Area, January, 1966, p. 37-40.

N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Development Plan and Communities Facilities Plan: Madison-Mayodan, 1969, pp 6-12.

N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Land Development Plan and Thoroughfare Plan: Reidsville, 1964, p. 19.

TABLE 4-9
LAND USE TABLUATION
Stokes County

¹ Total area (thousands of acres) -	293.8	¹ Major categories of land:	
Land -	293.3	Forestry -	179.1
Water -	0.5	Cropland & Pasture -	94.0
		Recreation -	5.9

² Area in Farm (Acres) - 205,944

Cropland	
Harvested -	32,202
Pasture -	3,479
Not Harvested or Pastured -	28,138
Woodland	
Pastured -	10,783
Not Pastured -	100,828
Other Pasture	18,042
Other Land	12,472

³Urban - Total not listed in sources

Residential -	6,739
Commercial -	632
Industrial -	1,234
Public -	44,210
Transportation -	7,658
Agricultural -	87,744
Undeveloped -	144,533
Total -	292,480

¹ Scott, Robert, N. L. Turner; G. A. Jones, Profile: North Carolina Counties. N. C. Department of Administration, Budget Division, Raleigh, N. C., August, 1970.

² U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1964 Census of Agriculture, Vol. 1, State and County Statistics, Pts. 25-27, Page 274.

³ N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Economic and Land Potential Studies and Land Development Plan: Stokes County, September, 1969, p. 64.

TABLE 4-10
LAND USE TABULATION

Surry County

¹ Total area (thousands of acres) -	344.3	¹ Major categories of land:	
Land -	343.1	Forestry -	193.5
Water -	1.2	Cropland & Pasture -	105.9
		Recreation -	13.8

² Area in Farm (Acres) - 221,058

Cropland

Harvested -	39,677
Pasture -	12,266
Not Harvested or Pastured -	22,049

Woodland

Pastured -	11,043
Not Pastured -	101,623

Other Pasture 22,759

Other Land 11,641

³Urban - 1,616

Residential -	1,124
Commercial -	125
Industrial -	191
Public -	176
Transportation -	Not listed in sources

¹ Scott, Robert; N. L. Turner; G. A. Jones, Profile: North Carolina Counties, N. C. Department of Administration, Budget Division, Raleigh, N. C., August, 1970.

² U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1964 Census of Agriculture, Vol. 1, State and County Statistics, Pts. 25-27, Page 274.

³ N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Elkin: Land Development Plan, 1963, p. 25.
N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Mount Airy: Land Use Survey and Development Plan, 1962.
N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Pilot Mountain: Land Use Analysis.

TABLE 4-11
LAND USE TABULATION

Yadkin County

¹ Total area (thousands of acres) -	214.4	¹ Major categories of land:	
Land -	213.3	Forestry -	99.2
Water -	1.1	Cropland & Pasture -	96.8
		Recreation -	3.4

²Area in Farm (Acres) - 153,836

Cropland	
Harvested -	43,093
Pasture -	4,127
Not Harvested or Pastured -	18,478
Woodland	
Pastured -	7,834
Not Pastured -	55,664
Other Pasture	16,478
Other Land	8,162

Urban - No areas classified as urban in sources

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- ¹Scott, Robert; N. L. Turner; G. A. Jones, Profile: North Carolina Counties, N. C. Dept. of Administration, Budget Division, Raleigh, N. C., August, 1970.
²U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1964 Census of Agriculture, Vol. I, State and County Statistics, Pts. 25-27, Page 274.

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